

DURING the year 1889 thirty-five new joint stock companies, with an aggregate capital of \$12,332,600, were registered in Hongkong.

THERE were no less than fifteen steamers and one sailing vessel alongside the Hongkong Wharves during the afternoon of the 6th inst.

THE U. S. S. *Swatara*, with Mr. Augustine Heard, the new American Minister to Corea, on board, left Yokohama for Chemulpo on the 2nd inst.

We learn that eight Chinese lepers arrived here on the 8th inst. from San Francisco by the steamship *Oceanic*, having been sent out of the country by the United States authorities.

TWO many friends of Capt. Allison, of the *Tsinan*, will hear with regret that he was prevented by serious illness from proceeding with the vessel when she left for Australia on the 10th inst. Capt. J. D. Arthur commands the *Tsinan* this voyage.

A JAPANESE native paper states that a man named Hanayama Saburo was sentenced in the Tokyo Criminal Court on the 26th ult. to imprisonment for six years with hard labour for having murdered a girl employed in the Chinese Restaurant at Shimbashi, Tokyo.

THE French claim that Annam voluntarily accepted their protectorate. A native circular was recently sent to the country alleging that Heaven had sent the cholera as a punishment to the French for banishing the King of Annam. That doesn't sound very loyal.

FROM the 1st inst. the *Kobe Herald* commenced publishing as an evening instead of a morning paper, and in a new and enlarged form. Our contemporary has, in our opinion, done wisely. The *Herald* is an enterprising little paper that has striven hard to make its way, and has certainly deserved to succeed. It has our best wishes.

MR. J. G. Mackintosh was charged at Singapore on the 10th inst. with assisting in the management of a Manila lottery. To enable him to go on a business journey, the case was postponed till 1st June, half of \$3,000 being accepted. The Singapore police evidently mean business in connection with the Manila lottery. Can we say as much for the Hongkong force?

OUR Shanghai morning contemporary of the 6th inst. says: "The *Charles S. Whitney* was towed up to the Old Dock buoy yesterday afternoon, and as her cargo has been discharged, the damage done to her side by scraping the Leucocena rocks can be seen. Her starboard side is scored for two feet between the main and mizen masts, about in a line with the twelve and thirteen feet marks."

THE *Strait Times* of the 2nd inst. has the following: "Mr. E. Lawrence, the optician who came to Singapore from Bombay about a week ago, was found dead, in his bed at the Hotel de l'Europe this morning. The deceased had been suffering from fever, and was under treatment by Dr. Tipp, who saw him last evening, when he was apparently about as usual. His sudden death is attributed to a collapse during the night."

THE difficulty between the Chinese opium-dealers and the great importing houses has been settled. A syndicate of the former, as we mentioned the other day, were going to import direct from Calcutta on their own account, but as they see a loss of something like \$3,000 on their first deal—400 chests—they have agreed to take it in the old way again, the firms conceding some points in the matter of selection, and allowing five chests choice for every two purchased.

THE steamer *Sultana* was leaving Singapore harbour on the afternoon of the 2nd inst. when she ran down a sampan that crossed her bows. The sampan, of course, got the worst of the collision, and sank, one of the two Chinese on board being drowned. The *Sultana*, it is alleged, never stopped to "save life," but proceeded on her voyage as if nothing had happened. But the Singapore police authorities assert that when the steamer returns to port those responsible for this accident will be called to account. Will they? We doubt it very much. After all, what is a poor wretched Chinese sampan-man more or less?

WE are obliged to the correspondent who informs us that an employe of the China Sugar Refinery has been decorated by the Portuguese Government with the Order of "Nossa Senhora de Conceição," but we cannot publish comments which are uncalled for, and in our opinion, unnecessarily offensive. A good-natured criticism of what is no doubt an absurdity would have been justified, but because the Portuguese Government chooses to make itself ridiculous is no justification for a personal and ill-natured attack on a person who may merely be the victim of circumstances, and who is in no sense a public man.

THERE are no flies about the free and enlightened Government of Japan in dealing with newspaper editors who claim the right to criticise erring officials. A term of imprisonment and a fine are the inevitable. And yet the slavish subsidised foreign advocates of this most hollow of Oriental governments claim that Japan is civilised and progressive. The latest victim is Mr. Kamisawa Gengo, editor of the *Koko Shimbun*, published in the capital, who was convicted in the Tokyo Correctional Court on the 30th ult., of having printed matter contemptuous of officials in the Patents Bureau in the Agricultural and Commercial Department, and the Bureau of Compilation in the Educational Department. For a prodder, brigand, and a scoundrel to be imprisoned for fifteen days with hard labour, and to pay a fine of yen 250. When young Japan arises in its might and sweeps away in the threatened revolution such anomalies as this there may be some hope for the Land of the Rising Sun taking a front place amongst Asiatic Powers.

THE captain, owner, and crew of the schooner *Bessie*, which vessel was destroyed by fire in Sourabaya Harbour on the night of the 12th April, arrived in Singapore on the 1st inst. The *Bessie* was a wooden, brigantine-rigged schooner of 228 tons burden, and was ten years old. She had taken a cargo of horses from Western Australia to Sourabaya, and after discharging her freight, was preparing for a voyage to the Sandal Wood Island in the Java Sea, and after placing all fodder and other necessities on board, on the 11th April she lay in the harbour intending to sail the next day. About 2 o'clock the following morning there was an alarm of fire, and when the hatches were taken off it was found that the fodder in the hold had become ignited. All efforts to save the vessel proved fruitless, and she was scuttled and sunk. The *Bessie* carried a crew of 14 hands all told, and at the time of fire there were four passengers on board. The owner's wife lost all her effects, and some of the other passengers lost portions of clothing. There was also \$25 worth of specie on board, which was also lost. The captain attributed the fire to spontaneous combustion. An official enquiry was held at Sourabaya, but there was no evidence to show how the fire originated. The *Bessie* was not insured.

WE understand that numerous complaints are being made with respect to the heavy bribes demanded from brothel-keepers by an interpreter in the Registrar-General's department. The matter certainly merits investigation.

ADMIRAL Bessard, who succeeds Admiral de la Jaille in the command of the French Squadron in these waters, arrived on the 10th inst. in his flagship, the *Triumphante*, and saluted the port. Commodore Church afterwards exchanged visits with His Excellency.

WE read in a Japanese contemporary that Mr. Minami, Assistant Director of the Commercial Bureau in the Agricultural and Commercial Department, who is now in New York, has been ordered to return home by the Japanese Government. Mr. Minami, as many of our readers will remember, was for some time Consul for Japan in Hongkong.

THE steamship *Mennon*, which sailed for Sandakan on the 10th inst. with over 400 Chinese coolies on board, was the scene of considerable confusion prior to her departure, owing to her decks being crowded with coolies, crimps, hawkers, blacklegs and riff-raff of all kinds. To make confusion worse confounded the officers turned the heads over the throng, "just to cool them down a bit."

THE *Daily Press* says that the Report of the Head Master of the Central School, which was laid on the table of the Legislative Council yesterday (9th inst.), and duly appeared in our last night's issue, was published so long ago as last January. This may interest the Finance Committee when the vote for printing, etc., is brought forward. (An important educational report of this character cannot be printed in less than four months; it is absolute waste of public money to print it at all.)

TITUS the *Kobe Herald* of the 1st inst. says: "The new tea season commenced to arrive here in small quantities on the 19th April—fully ten days earlier than last year. This, of course, was owing to the season being so much advanced. On the 25th the teas began to arrive more freely, and by the end of the month 2,000 piculs had been settled. The prices paid for the first few lots were nearly as much as was paid in the previous year, but later on a sharp decline took place in sympathy with the rise in exchange. With regard to the quality of new season's tea, thus far it shows about as good preparation as the early 'tens last season, but quality is a little inferior, and it is almost certain that if the long-continued wet weather does not speedily come to an end, it will have a very unfavourable effect on the quality of the crop generally. The high price of rice increases the cost of production, and this, taken with the lower prices realised for tea on account of the exchange, will give producers a poorer result than usual. It is to be hoped that for this reason the preparation of the teas will not be allowed to deteriorate, for, if so, it cannot fail to affect prejudicially the sale. Already complaints have been made of a falling off in the quality of Japanese teas from these districts, and producers must exercise great care and watchfulness if they wish to maintain the high reputation which Yamashiro teas have hitherto enjoyed."

A TRAVELLER recently returned from Peking, according to the *North China Medical Gazette*, says that he saw there a peculiar method of cure, in a temple outside one of the city gates is to be found a brass mule of life size, supposed to have wonderful healing properties. Patients suffering from every imaginable disease seek this temple to obtain a cure. The method pursued is as follows:—Supposing you suffer from scatica; you go with all speed to this famous temple, and having discovered the particular part of the brass mule corresponding to the painful region of your own body, you must rub the animal a certain number of times, and then, with the same hand, shampoo your own disabled member, and then—well, then the pain goes. The special feature of this method of cure is its delightful simplicity. In a temple outside one of the city gates is to be found a brass mule of life size, supposed to have wonderful healing properties. Patients suffering from every imaginable disease seek this temple to obtain a cure. The method pursued is as follows:—Supposing you suffer from scatica; you go with all speed to this famous temple, and having discovered the particular part of the brass mule corresponding to the painful region of your own body, you must rub the animal a certain number of times, and then, with the same hand, shampoo your own disabled member, and then—well, then the pain goes. The special feature of this method of cure is its delightful simplicity. In a temple outside one of the city gates is to be found a brass mule of life size, supposed to have wonderful healing properties. Patients suffering from every imaginable disease seek this temple to obtain a cure. The method pursued is as follows:—Supposing you suffer from scatica; you go with all speed to this famous temple, and having discovered the particular part of the brass mule corresponding to the painful region of your own body, you must rub the animal a certain number of times, and then, with the same hand, shampoo your own disabled member, and then—well, then the pain goes. The special feature of this method of cure is its delightful simplicity.

Pass the tips of your fingers to and fro over the particular eye-ball of the mule, and then with well-regulated pressure rub repeatedly the afflicted eye. The mule has, unhappily, lost his sight during the many years he has been engaged in his benevolent work, the eye-balls, we are told, having been gradually worn away as the result of constant friction, until now you have only the empty orbits to operate upon. The animal is cured in all directions with fresh pieces of balm, put on over holes produced by the constant friction of eager patients, and a new, perfectly whole mule stands ready at hand, awaiting the day when his old colleague, having fallen to pieces in the temple, shall give him an opportunity of likewise benefiting posterity.

THE STEAMER "FELBRIDGE"

The steamer *Felbridge*, Capt. Ruthen, arrived here to-day (8th inst.), after her temporary sojourn on board that of the *Paraceti*. The inquiries on board that at 4.30 a.m. on Saturday last, when the mate was on watch, he suddenly heard a washing sound, as of rain. He immediately concluded that it meant shallow water, and telegraphed below "full speed astern." The helm was simultaneously put hard-a-port, but the vessel almost immediately grounded on the North Reef. The crew were at once set to work to jettison cargo, but although repeated attempts were made to back off none were successful until Tuesday, when some 500 tons of rice had been sacrificed. The vessel then steamed up, with the forward pumps constantly going to keep the fore and aft tanks clear. When about sixty miles outside, yesterday, she spoke H. M. S. *Suffey*, which had gone out to her assistance, and which returned on reaching that she required no assistance. On arriving here the *Felbridge* went to her buoy, so that the damage could not be very serious—probably cracked bow-plates. The accident is attributed to a strong current setting in to the N. N. W., which took her some forty miles out of her course.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held on the 9th inst. There were present:—His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government (Mr. F. Fleming); the Acting Colonial Secretary (Mr. W. M. Deane); Mr. S. Brown, Surveyor-General; Mr. W. M. Goodman; Attorney-General; Mr. N. G. Mitchell-Innes; Acting Registrar-General; Messrs. C. P. Carter, J. J. Keewick, A. P. MacEwen, P. Ryrie, Ho Kai (unofficial members) and Mr. F. A. Hazeland, Acting Clerk of Council.

THE minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

MR. BELL-IRVING RESIGNED. His Excellency—I have to inform you that a few days ago I received a letter from Mr. John Bell-Irving, who is now in Europe, resigning his seat at this Council. When he left Mr. Keewick

was appointed to replace him during his absence. That absence having resulted in resignation I have much pleasure in provisionally appointing Mr. Keewick to the vacant seat, pending her Majesty's approval.

MR. KEWICK then took the oath as a permanent member.

THE CHINESE RECREATION GROUND. The Acting Colonial Secretary moved that a vote of \$5,000, recommended by H.E. the Administrator in respect to the Chinese Recreation Ground, be referred to the Finance Committee.

HIS Excellency added—I wish to state that not long since I visited this place, for the improvement of which I now recommend this vote. Originally, I believe, the intention was that this site should be a pleasant resort for the people, and I was able to form on my visit I am sorry to say that it is anything but that at the present time. It is covered with shanties of all descriptions, and it seems to be in a most dirty and neglected state. It is proposed to improve it by clearing it, building all round it a certain number of stalls, and affording such protection as will clear it of all such as are inclined to use it for any but legitimate ends. It is estimated that a sum of \$24,000 will be produced by the rental of the stalls, although only a small rent will be asked. It is proposed that \$2,000 a year be set aside out of this to repay the \$5,000 now voted, and the remaining \$20,000 will go to defray police protection. The scheme, I may say, did not originate with me, but was due to the Acting Registrar-General. When he suggested it to me, after seeing what I did; I was desirous of proceeding with it, as the expenditure of this money will confer a great boon on the Chinese community. Any further details connected with the scheme can be learnt in the Finance Committee.

REPAIRS FOR VICTORIA COLLEGE. The Acting Colonial Secretary moved that a recommendation to vote \$3,570 for repairs to the roof, roof over the central hall and staircases at Victoria College be referred to the Finance Committee.

HIS Excellency expressed regret that the Council should so soon be asked to vote such a large sum for the repair of a new and costly building like that.

THE ROYAL VISIT. The Acting Colonial Secretary moved that a recommendation to vote an additional sum of \$2,344 to meet expenses incurred in connection with the recent Royal visit, be also referred to the Finance Committee.

MR. MITCHELL-INNES mentioned that the Royal Engineers had also asked for payment for the time they were employed on the work of decoration.

MR. BROWN was positive that that item had been included in the bill, and objected to the application being made to the Registrar-General, anyhow.

HIS Excellency regretted that the matter should have been mentioned, as there had been ample time allowed to get in all the accounts. He suggested that the vote stand over, that the accounts might be completed, and no further additional vote rendered necessary.

THE POST OFFICE. A vote of \$300 for furniture and fittings for the local delivery branch of the Post Office was referred to the Finance Committee.

THE PROTECTION OF INVENTIONS. The Attorney-General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled "An Ordinance to repeal Ordinance No. 2 of 1889 and amend Ordinance No. 14 of 1892, entitled an Ordinance for granting Patents for Inventions within this colony."

THE Acting Colonial Secretary seconded, and it was agreed to.

FALSIFICATION OF ACCOUNTS. A Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the Law with reference to the Falsification of Accounts was read a first time.

A MINOR AMENDMENT. An Ordinance to amend the Hongkong Code of Civil Procedure was read a second time.

THE VACCINATION ORDINANCE, dealing with the registration of infant vaccinations, passed its third reading.

THE MAGISTRATES BILL. The Council then resumed consideration of this Bill, and afterwards adjourned.

FINANCE COMMITTEE. A meeting of the Finance Committee was then held. The Acting Colonial Secretary presided.

The Chairman said the first vote was one which stood over from last time, a vote of \$120 for house allowance for the compradore of the Post Office. The Colonial Treasurer desired that this should be considered as salary, but on looking over papers he had withdrawn his opposition and he (the Chairman) now proposed the vote of \$120 as house allowance.

THE CHINESE RECREATION GROUND. The Chairman said the next vote was one for \$5,000 for the improvement of the Chinese Recreation ground by clearing, levelling, surfacing, and erecting stalls at the sides. His Excellency had addressed members on the subject and the Acting Registrar-General, who seconded the vote, would give them any further information.

The Acting Registrar-General, in seconding the vote, said that shortly after he took up the post of Registrar-General he found that this plot of land, which in the course of time had come to be looked upon as a recreation ground for the Chinese, had been allowed to be monopolised by a few persons, and that the ground was in a filthy condition, it had been encroached upon by shopkeepers in the neighbourhood, and it had grown to be considered a very dangerous place in consequence of the number of blackguards who assembled there, and who had an excellent opportunity for picking pockets and watching earings without the same chance of their being caught by the Police, that there was in the streets. It occurred to him that it would be very much better if the place were cleared and that hawkers and small traders whom the Chinese liked to have about the place were provided with stalls round the three sides. These stalls would be rented to the hawkers and would bring in about \$2,400 a year, so that it would be perfectly possible to pay back the money now asked for in a few years. His Excellency suggested that \$5,000 should be paid back each year. That was not exactly his (the speaker's) intention, because he did not think the \$5,000 maintaining each year would be sufficient to pay for watchmen and the keeping of the place in order. He should propose therefore that a sum less than \$5,000 be repaid each year so that the repayment would extend over five or six years. That, however, was a matter of detail which could be settled afterwards and he would now simply second the vote.

DR. HO KAI asked what class of persons the stalls would be let to. Would they be let by public tender? The Acting Registrar-General said it was his intention to let them to the persons who now had stalls on the ground. It was not his intention to create a monopoly for those persons who could afford to outbid the others, but to let them to the

poorer class of hawkers such as now had stalls on the ground.

THE VICTORIA COLLEGE. The Chairman said the next vote was for \$3,570 for re-laying the lead roof over the central hall and two staircases of Victoria College. The roof was in a bad state and needed repair. He must inform the Committee that this defect of the roof was not so much the result of bad workmanship as of faulty construction of the roof in the first instance. He further regretted to inform the Committee that an outstanding bill had been discovered, debited against the College for \$2,000, the bill for that amount having apparently been in the hands of the clerk of works and not presented until he went on leave two months ago. The Government did not propose to pay this bill till after the fullest enquiry, and he did not ask the Committee to vote this sum as it was intended to write to England to the officer concerning the matter. But as they had all fondly hoped that the accounts of the Victoria College were finished within April last year, he thought it only right to acquaint the Committee with this fact.

THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL seconded, and the vote was agreed to.

THE POST OFFICE. The Chairman moved a vote of \$300 for furniture for the local delivery branch of the Post Office. The omission of the item was an oversight in the preparation of the estimates for the establishment of a local delivery branch of the Post Office, which entirely omitted to vote any money for furniture.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL seconded the vote, which was passed.

THE COMMITTEE then adjourned.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HEAD MASTER OF THE VICTORIA COLLEGE FOR 1889.

The following report was presented at the Legislative Council on the 9th inst., by command of His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government:—

VICTORIA COLLEGE, 10th January, 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the Annual Report on this College for 1889.

1. The total number of boys on the roll during the past year was 919. The number of School days, 233, is still below the average, though better than the previous year. The College was closed on the four following extraordinary occasions, two days during the storm in May, one day on the transfer from the Central School, and one day for a Public Funeral.

2. To illustrate the condition of the Schools during the last five years the following table is annexed:—

| Year | Total Number of Scholars on Roll | Number of School Days | Monthly Enrolment | | Average |
|------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|
| | | | Maximum. | Minimum. | Daily Attendance. |
| 1885 | 506 | 238 | 499 | 382 | 437 |
| 1886 | 610 | 238 | 507 | 419 | 446 |
| 1887 | 601 | 234 | 525 | 417 | 449 |
| 1888 | 634 | 229 | 536 | 384 | 467 |
| 1889 | 919 | 233 | 789 | 466 | 597 |

| Year. | Number of School Boys Examined. | Percentage Passes. | School Fees. | Actual Net Expenditure. | Average Expense of each Scholar per Average Daily Attendance. |
|-------|---------------------------------|--------------------|--------------|-------------------------|---|
| | | | 3 | 8 | |
| 1885 | 412 | 95.38 | 5,273 | 12,885.00 | 20.45 |
| 1886 | 405 | 94.81 | 5,422 | 11,680.41 | 25.17 |
| 1887 | 384 | 97.65 | 5,547 | 11,874.70 | 26.40 |
| 1888 | 445 | 94.15 | 6,899 | 12,384.14 | 26.48 |
| 1889 | 676 | 95.41 | 9,338 | 15,018.20 | 25.11 |

3. Victoria College was occupied 10th July, 1889, the foundation stone having been laid by Sir George Bowen 24th April, 1884, on a site selected by a Commission some fourteen years ago. The College is undoubtedly a fine spacious building occupying a good central position, and is sufficiently elevated to ensure a free admission of light and of whatever cool breezes may be expected in the summer weather. The class room, arranged with the strictest economy of space and easily provide accommodation for 900 boys. Besides its annual use for the prize distribution, the hall is of great service in the monthly collection of fees, and is absolutely indispensable for the midsummer and annual examinations, when 132 boys can be examined at one time, while ample space is provided as a precaution against the possibility of copying or any communication whatever. The large covered playground in the basement is an incomparable play-ground during the rainy and hot seasons.

4. The erection of Victoria College is entirely due to the foresight and unremitting zeal of the late Dr. Stewart, who by a sad fatality can scarcely be said to have seen the fruition of his labours as he was removed by death before the College was in full working order. The extent to which he bore up against the depressing effect of delay and opposition may be conceived when we read the following passage from his Report so far back as '77: "As a remedy for all this (stationary condition) cannot be far distant now, although it cannot arrive in time to affect the current year, further notice of the School, its working, its aims, and its success, may therefore be deferred until the new building is occupied." Dr. Stewart will ever be famous as the Founder of Education in this Colony. Apart from the enjoyment of immortality in the hearts of his scholars, in all parts of China, I might say the world, his memory will be kept green in Victoria College by the scholarship founded in his honour by old scholars in 1884. I believe too that the Memorial Committee appointed since his death contemplate applying to the Government for permission to affix some permanent memorial in the College Hall.

5. It was originally proposed that Victoria College should furnish accommodation for 770 boys, a number which was supposed by some to be extravagantly large. By the simple expedient of dividing all the desks into six instead of five pairs, seats have been provided for 900 boys (including the Pupil Teachers' room) affording each boy a space, that compares favourably with what is required in England, while future undue crowding, an evil long felt at the Central School, is rendered impossible by each boy's space being defined by his desk-lid. In addition to the manifest saving of expense in providing education for 924 boys by the same staff as was allotted to 770, there are great advantages derived from the assembling of a larger number of boys in one building; these are—more continuous system of education, the larger number of boys to be promoted to lower classes will gradually lessen the number of admissions into higher classes from other schools, a prolongation of the course, which will delay the undue promotion of backward boys which has long been to their detriment, and to the discredit of the upper classes; and the more effective shading off of degrees of knowledge so that too great a stride in education will no longer follow on promotion. There were 800 boys on the Roll in September, and there is every reason to believe that the College will be full in a year or two, if not next month.

6. During the past year there were on the roll 790 Chinese and Eurasians, 23 English, 4 Germans, 8 Hebrews, 1 Hindu, 10 Portuguese, 36 Mohammedans, 1 Parsee and 40 Japanese. This college can therefore, in a marked degree, lay claim to a cosmopolitan character.

7. Chinese boys, as a rule, are very intelligent, docile and painstaking. That they are intelligent is established by the large number of boys, that in the short period of five or six years have advanced from the alphabet to a knowledge of English sufficient to do a creditable paper on a play of Shakespeare. Their docility proverbially arouses the admiration of every new master from England. Pains-takingness is a national characteristic sometimes provoking to the more impatient European. It might be thought that, with these admirable traits the work of teaching in this College would be an easy task and the results should be even higher than they are. There would be grounds for this supposition, if there were not serious compensating drawbacks such as the following:—Stolidity and absence of facial expression render it next to impossible for a teacher to gather how much of what he says is understood by the class; he has not the satisfaction of seeing perplexed ignorance dissolve into triumphant knowledge, for difficulties do not pucker the brow, nor does success kindle the eyes of the Chinese student. This difficulty is increased tenfold by the fact that all instruction is given in English, thus there is not merely the doubt whether a boy understands the subject itself, but a fear that he does not grasp the phrase in which it is conveyed. Again, the Chinese answer in English with a single word after the genius of their own language, leaving a great deal to the imagination; such a habit is hard to break, and very tantalising to the teacher, as the embryo answer may contain a correct idea or the reverse. Further where an English boy would answer to the best of his ability, even naming the risk of a mistake, or would ask the master for assistance, a Chinese is deterred by a nervous fear of the ridicule of his comrades. Once again, though keen in detecting the shades of their doctrinal tones, Chinese ears are remarkably dull in detecting the difference in English vowel sounds, and between sharp and flat consonants; the result of all which is impossible mistakes in Dictation and Reading. It might be thought that the inherited power of memory in the Chinese race, of which one hears so much would prove a considerable factor in their progress, but this is far from being the case. It would certainly be so in Europe, where the custom was not taken in framing the question to avoid putting them in such a form as would allow of an answer being previously committed to memory. But as a matter of fact, in daily school life there would appear to be a sad lack of an intelligent memory, the master cannot rely on the work done in the previous year as a foundation on which to raise a higher superstructure. I have dwelt at this length on the characteristics of Chinese boys, because only those daily engaged in the task of teaching know exactly where the difficulties lie, and because some explanation is thus afforded of the necessity of the slow progress that has been made in the past, and may be expected for some time in the future.

8. To impart the principles of sound education in English is the main object of this Government Institution. In the distribution of work to each class this is steadily aimed at, and strict injunctions are given to employ the English language alone in all instruction, except of course in the Translation Lessons and when occasionally in the Junior Classes difficulties require to be explained in Chinese. The natural consequence of this is that the boys become very keen at understanding what is said to them in English. The great problem is how to get them to speak English before they leave school. Experience has shown that within a few months after obtaining a situation, our Chinese boys, with their store of grammatical rules and knowledge of composition, develop the power of speaking English very creditably; but as a rule, only Pupil Teachers and Monitors really speak English well before leaving school. This would seem to point clearly to a want of self-confidence, and to the absence of the spur of necessity. Special attention will in the future be paid to this in Junior classes. The work of the upper classes is at present regulated by the requirements of the Oxford Senior Local Examination. As I believe a mistaken impression prevails that Latin was on this account added to the curriculum, I will take this opportunity of ventilating the purpose with which it was introduced. Bacon and Milton, the fathers of English Prose Composition, teach with Latinisms, nor are these entirely absent from the modern standard of Addison. It is only quite recently that English composition has become a separate study in England. Formerly a good classical education was supposed sufficient to enable an English scholar to write correctly in his mother tongue; it is therefore reasonable to suppose, that a foreigner must be assisted in the acquisition of English rules of composition by the study of that language, on which his choicest models are framed. In Latin the observance of concords and regimen is rendered conspicuous by inflection, the intelligent translation; therefore, of a simple Latin author should explain the reason of many English rules. Moreover, immense assistance in understanding and distinguishing the meanings of English words, and often in spelling them, is manifestly afforded by even a restricted Latin vocabulary. In the First Class Latin, Chemistry, Drawing, Book-keeping, Mensuration, and Trigonometry will be compulsory. It is only quite recently that English composition has become a separate study in England. Formerly a good classical education was supposed sufficient to enable an English scholar to write correctly in his mother tongue; it is therefore reasonable to suppose, that a foreigner must be assisted in the acquisition of English rules of composition by the study of that language, on which his choicest models are framed. In Latin the observance of concords and regimen is rendered conspicuous by inflection, the intelligent translation; therefore, of a simple Latin author should explain the reason of many English rules. Moreover, immense assistance in understanding and distinguishing the meanings of English words, and often in spelling them, is manifestly afforded by even a restricted Latin vocabulary. In the First Class Latin, Chemistry, Drawing, Book-keeping, Mensuration, and Trigonometry will be compulsory. It is only quite recently that English composition has become a separate study in England. Formerly a good classical education was supposed sufficient to enable an English scholar to write correctly in his mother tongue; it is therefore reasonable to suppose, that a foreigner must be assisted in the acquisition of English rules of composition by the study of that language, on which his choicest models are framed. In Latin the observance of concords and regimen is rendered conspicuous by inflection, the intelligent translation; therefore, of a simple Latin author should explain the reason of many English rules. Moreover, immense assistance in understanding and distinguishing the meanings of English words, and often in spelling them, is manifestly afforded by even a restricted Latin vocabulary. In the First Class Latin, Chemistry, Drawing, Book-keeping, Mensuration, and Trigonometry will be compulsory.

9. In India it has been found necessary to prepare special school text-books for English education. The demand in Hongkong is too slight to offer much encouragement to a similar enterprise, but the want must be felt. As an effort in this direction I published a few years ago a School Arithmetic, specially intended to explain difficulties to our boys. Much could be done in the way of explaining principles of English idiom and spelling, and of giving the urgent need of these text-books by the Geography of the Chinese Empire. Schooling too is needed, to supplement the School Committee's series of books in Chinese, which provide practice for Translation into English. The late Mr. Falconer edited a very useful book, but the very classical Chinese can only be adequately translated into very classical English. I have therefore just recently compiled a collection of cuttings from Chinese newspapers, which will, it is to be hoped, familiarise the boys with everyday idiom and expressions.

10. In the confined area of the old Central School nothing could be done to provide the boys with the necessary opportunity for developing their physique. Simple gymnastic appliances will shortly be erected in the covered playground; if properly availed of, this should counteract the cramped attitudes generally associated with study.

11. The fees have been raised in Class I, to \$10 per annum and in Classes II and III, to \$24, as the Upper School derives the chief benefit from the heavy expense of the salaries of English Masters and of costly school materials. Chinese parents should reflect that they have now a good English education brought to their doors, and that their sons can pass an examination held in England without the outlay attendant upon sending them thither for five or six years. It is much to be desired that parents who can afford it, as many of them will, should not take their sons away immediately upon their promotion to the First Class, but allow them to stay a year or two at the top of the School to really complete their education more thoroughly.

12. The staff consists of twenty-nine in all, viz.: nine English Masters (four of whom are graduates), ten Chinese Assistants, three Pupil Teachers and three Monitors; and in Chinese School four Chinese Graduates, (*Sau Tsai*). This is an increase of ten masters on the staff formerly at the Central School. Four new English Masters arrived in April and May last, Messrs. Barlow, M.A., Booth, Haselden, B.A., and Boards; of these three were extra, and one was to supply the vacancy caused by the appointment of Mr. May to be second master on the death of Mr. Falconer. The six new Chinese Assistants were provided by six Pupil Teachers, three of whom, who during the last five months have given evidence of their ability to discharge their duties very satisfactorily. With the exception of Translation from Chinese into the two head classes the Head Master no longer takes a position on the teaching staff; his time being fully occupied in organisation and supervision, fortnightly inspections of each class, half-yearly and annual examinations with other multifarious duties. It is noteworthy that of the staff of eight English and Chinese, I found on my arrival eight years ago, only two remain. As only two have been removed by death it is manifest that the remainder are those who have left in search of higher salaries elsewhere, some on promotion in the Colonial Service.

13. A normal class and special Examination Paper on Education and School Discipline for Pupil Teachers and Monitors are a new feature this year. Mr. Boards, who has been in charge of these junior assistants in front of the Preparatory Class, is on the whole able to give me only a moderate Report, though he speaks highly of one or two Pupil Teachers. I trust that next year some marked improvement will be observed.

14. With the necessarily increased staff for the classes, the cost of the school has only recently been expected that the expenses would be increased, but it is satisfactory to observe that the average expense of each scholar, calculated on the average daily attendance, is lower than it has been for years. When it is remembered that for three months the expense of three extra English Masters was borne by the smaller number of boys at the Central School, it may reasonably be supposed that this figure will not be exceeded next year. An average cost of \$25 may be called for, per head, which, sounds a large sum, but is far exceeded by our namesake in Australia where the cost per head is £4 15s. The result of the school, I cannot refrain from me for prize purposes, and of which suitable promotions can be made next month, appears to me very satisfactory, 645 boys out of 676 examined, or 95 per cent. having passed. I did not expect so good a result, as the transfer of this school in the middle of the summer upset all the arrangements for the year, and 491 boys, 72, all below Class IVa, were examined on barely a half-year's work in the classes to which they were allotted. But masters and boys were determined not to bring discredit on the College and they deserve much credit for their success. Though not wishing to trench on the province of the Inspector of Schools, I cannot refrain from thinking that the great weakness in the Lower School betrayed in Arithmetic is compensated by the unusually good results in English Grammar. In the Upper School (6 sections) remarkably good work was done, though I think only moderate in its tone. Classes IVa, Vb, are conspicuous for high class work in the 5 sections of the Lower School, and Class VIIa, of the 5 sections of the Preparatory School deserves special mention.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Legislative Council was to have met this afternoon (14th inst.), to consider the Magistrates' Bill, but as only four members attended to assist H. F. the Administrator, the meeting had to be postponed.

LI HUNG-CHANG, according to the *Shih Pao*, seems to be full of vigor and as fond of horseback riding as his younger days. His recent stay in the capital was crowded with different important affairs of the State. He accompanied the Imperial Family from their pilgrimage to the Eastern Mausolea as far as Tungchow, where a storm-lance was waiting to convey him and his suite back to Tientsin.

THAT Inspector Matheison's suspicions were well founded respecting the murder of a woman by her husband at Yan-mo-ti about a fortnight ago, when the man buried his spouse in Chinese territory and objected to having the body exhumed with a view to satisfying the police that there had been no foul play, there can now be very little doubt, for the man, who was out on bail of fifty dollars, in his own recognizances, has "cleared" and his bail was this morning (12th inst.) created by Mr. Robinson.

The Supreme Court was the scene of great amusement on the 13th inst. when the learned Q.C.'s client gave himself clean away while in the witness box. Dr. Ho Kai, for the defendant, claimed judgment like a shot, which Mr. Acting Justice Wise promptly granted amidst great laughter. Mr. Francis' client claimed for the defendant the paltry sum of about a thousand dollars, owing to alleged breach of contract, but when exhibiting himself in the box, he stated clearly that they did not commit the breach complained of. The learned Q.C. made himself scarce in the quickest time on record, while the smart witness "stepped down" gracefully with bended head and ashy countenance. Tableau!

The *Shih Pao* says that on April 21st a traveller found a woman lying on the ground, not far from one of the principal gates of Peking, in great pain. Thinking that she might be stricken down with fatigue or some form of sudden sickness, he approached her, when to his great surprise he heard the cries of a new-born babe. He at once engaged a cart and took the mother and her infant to a neighbouring house, where they stayed till the arrival of her relatives. It is believed that a child born under such circumstances will become a great man of the Empire. It is always advisable, sagely remarks our contemporary, for the gentle sex to keep indoors when they are not in a presentable condition.

The corridor of the Hongkong Hotel is no longer available for the noble army of nondescript brokers who have found a convenient and comfortable habitat there for months past. The seats have been removed and the place transformed into a very pleasant conservatory, greatly to the delight of visitors to the Hotel and the general public. Henceforth the fraternity will have to establish their offices (themselves) in the street, and that what will be the Hongkong Hotel's loss will be a gain to Queen's Road, if the police and the community will not be persuaded to regard it in that light. Everybody must, of course, earn a living in some way or other, but we are bound to say that a collapse of this wholesale broking mania could only be regarded in the light of a public boon.

The *Strait Times* of the 5th inst. regrets "to announce the death of Mr. Walter Knaggs, who has been for some time in the general hospital. The late Mr. Knaggs has been engaged for many years in various Malayan enterprises, but notwithstanding his zeal and honesty these did not prosper with him until lately, when it appeared as if he were to succeed in Pahang gold mining on behalf of certain London capitalists. His intense desire to carry the Malayan Pahang Concession Co. to a genuinely successful issue led him of late to expose himself to great fatigue, and to encounter hardships unsuited to his extreme age, and a fall on board a Pahang river launch ultimately hastened the collapse against which he struggled in vain. He ought, by all usual calculations, to have died some time ago, and only his intense resolution kept him alive so long."

The Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders announce another grand smoking concert and variety entertainment, to take place in the City Hall on Thursday the 22nd inst. The dancing, gramine will include conjuring, character songs, comic duets, sailor's hornpipe, etc., etc., and the object of the show is to get sufficient funds to provide summer quarters at Mount Kellet for the wives and families of the Benedicts of the regiment. The object is most praiseworthy, the entertainment will be a most enjoyable one, and we have therefore no hesitation in soliciting the hearty support of the community. Tickets may be obtained from the Officers and Sergeant-Major of the Regiment, the Hongkong Hotel, and at the door of the Theatre on the night of the performance. The admission to the dress-circle is one dollar, to the pit, for soldiers and soldiers (in uniform) only, twenty cents.

The *Peking Gazette* of the 24th April has the following Imperial decree regarding the death of the Marquis Tseng: "The Prince, Junior Vice-President of the Board of Revenue, was a man of great capacity and far-seeing mind, devoted to his duty and able in the conduct of affairs. Commencing his career in the ranks of the Civil Service in the capital, he succeeded to the title of Marquis of the first class, and was nominated by special decree of His Majesty the late Emperor Tung Chih, expectant of office as a sub-director of one of the minor metropolitan Courts, with rank of the fourth or fifth degree. After our accession to the Throne he was repeatedly singled out for advancement and promoted to high office. Selected for the post of Minister abroad he cemented our relations with friendly Powers, and by his intimate knowledge of affairs, disposed of all questions he had to deal with to our perfect satisfaction. At a later period he was appointed member of the Board of Yamen and attached to the Board of Admiralty, in both of which posts he devoted himself to the conscientious discharge of his functions. Having recently been attacked by a slight indisposition, we granted him leave of absence from his duty for the benefit of his health, and it was our hope that he might long continue to have the benefit of his services. The sudden intelligence of his decease has filled us with profound sorrow. As a special act of favour we command that the brevet title of Junior Guardian of the Heir-Apparent be conferred upon him, with the posthumous distinctions usual in the case of a Vice-President of a Board. All the penalties he may have incurred in the course of his career are hereby remitted, and the proper department will examine the regulations and report to us concerning the awards to which he is posthumously entitled. With regard to his sons, we command that T'eng Kuang-luan be brought before us on the expiry of the prescribed period of mourning, for presentation in audience, and that T'eng Kuang-chuan, a Junior Secretary of the Board of War, be awarded the rank of second-class Secretary of a Board. In this wise may be made manifest our desire to bear in earnest remembrance a loyal servant of the Throne."

It is notified in Saturday's *Gazette* that Mr. Carlo Zanella has assumed the duties of Consul for Italy at this port during the absence of Mr. D. Musso.

WHEN T'ao Kau was grabbed by a constable in Police-lum Road yesterday (13th inst.) he was in the act of indecently bathing and defiling a public stream used for domestic purposes. At the Police Court this morning he told Mr. Vodehouse that he was quite ignorant of the law. Ignorance of the law not being a valid excuse—in the eyes of the law—poor Tan finds himself in duress vile for 16 days as a warning to others who feel inclined to bathe in public streams.

ACCORDING to the *Mercury*, the recent visit of Siang T'ai to Shanghai was at the instance of Li Hung-chang, and for the purpose, as a Director of the China Merchants' Company, to negotiate and make some mutual arrangements with the foreign shipping companies for a uniform charter-for freight and passengers, and to try and put a stop to the ruinous competition with each other which is now going on. But should the negotiations fail, our contemporary understands, it is to be war to the knife.

It will probably astonish many of our readers to learn that bigamy is regarded as a serious crime in China. In the *Peking Gazette* of April 14th, Li Hung-chang, the Viceroy of Chihli, reports the result of an enquiry into the case of Chang Hui, a Secretary "by purchase" in the Board of War, who was denounced and brought to trial at the instance of the Prefect of Yang P'ing-fu under the following circumstances: In 1881 the accused was living at Chien An, his native place, on leave of absence, when his wife fell sick and he conceived the idea of marrying again. Hearing that a certain Tung Wang-ch'ing had an unmarried daughter, he got a friend of his named Yen Te-ch'eng to act as go-between, and induced him by a bribe to represent that Chang Hui was a widower. The friend, believing that the usual betrothal presents were sent, and the girl went to live at his house, but there were no formal marriage or other documents drawn up. For his services in the matter Yen Te-ch'eng received \$1,100. As soon as the girl discovered the fraud that had been practised she was naturally very indignant, and frequent quarrels occurred between the pair, till one day Chang Hui lost his temper, and belaboured her over the back with a stick, proceeding next to scald her feet with boiling water. In consequence of this she communicated privately with her father, who came and took her away. Chang Hui having made several unsuccessful attempts to get her back finally determined to carry her off by force. For this purpose he hired a cart and a number of men, and having loaded the cart with a quantity of swords and other weapons he band proceeded to the district city where they put up with Yen Te-ch'eng in one of the inns. As soon as the District Magistrate heard of this he caused Chang Hui and Yen Te-ch'eng to be arrested, whilst at the same time Tung Wang-ch'ing brought his daughter to the Yamen and laid a formal complaint. The parties were eventually released on bail, when Chang Hui, having been ordered by the district authorities to go to his native place, absconded. Just before this time there occurred the funeral of her late Majesty the Empress Dowager, when the Magistrate was called upon to provide the men and horses required. Chang Hui, not having been invited to co-operate in the matter, had proceeded to the Magistrate's Yamen, where he ascertained that an excess of five hundred men and horses were being requisitioned, and told the district headman that they need not supply them. This occasioned him subsequently repeated before the Prefect. The Prefect, having been ordered by the district authorities to order him to go, he finally fled. On May 18th, 1888, under the statute relating to attempts at coercing the authorities, he has been sentenced to receive 100 blows with the bamboo, and to be banished for three years to a military station, the fact of his voluntary surrender on the one hand, and on the other that he held an official position, having been duly taken into consideration.

Says the *Yapin Mail*—A case just remanded for trial by the United States Consul in Korea has the distinction of being unique in the records of that Settlement as well as of this. One morning Admiral Belknap, of the U. S. Navy, going to his desk to examine his correspondence, found a letter signed John A. McDonald, in which the following sentences were contained:—"I have recently been informed that several of the officers of your ship visit a man here known by the name of F. B. Samuel, who has a brother living with him, and who both have an associate by the name of Hunter Sharp, now employed in the American Consulate. These three young men are a regularly constituted band of card sharps and swindlers; they get up tiffins and dinners and are pressing in their invitations to those that do not know them. Their object is to play poker, and no one plays with them that ever wins. Hunter Sharp is the tool of the elder men, and if not a skillful swindler he soon will be, under the tuition of his associates. A more unprincipled set of vagabonds does not exist." Mr. Hunter Sharp is Marshal of the United States Court, and in view of that circumstance Admiral Belknap considered it his duty to lay the letter before the United States Consul. The latter handed the document to Mr. Sharp, who, according to his testimony in court, immediately recognised the handwriting to be that of a certain Mr. J. M. Mur. Legal proceedings were thereupon commenced. At the preliminary enquiry various witnesses were called for the purpose of establishing the identity of the handwriting and of showing that the signature was unreal. Mr. Robert Young, who said he was well acquainted with the letter to have been written by the defendant, Mr. Taylor, manager of Messrs. Smith, Baker & Co. swore that, to the best of his belief, it was Mr. Mur's handwriting. Mr. Vacher, accountant in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, who was examined as an expert, though he disclaimed any right to be considered one, found some resemblance to Mr. Mur's writing, but, on the whole, was exceedingly doubtful. Mr. Hunter Sharp, with the utmost assurance, declared twice that though he were on his death-bed he should swear that Mr. Mur wrote the letter. The next witness, however, was prepared to swear to the handwriting and could only detect similarities between some of the letters and those usually indited by Mr. Mur, while Mr. Mur himself swore positively that he had not written the letter, that he had never seen it until the moment of the enquiry, and that he repudiated all knowledge of it. The case, as we have said, was remanded for trial. It is likely to give the Assessors some trouble, but for the sake of Koba's peace of mind we trust that the truth may be discovered. Nothing can be more contemptible and dastardly than the man who, under the shelter of a pseudonym, endeavours to blast the character of another. Unfortunately he is tormented by the presence of one or two of his tribe in Yokohama. They have not as yet perpetrated anything quite so bad as this letter addressed to Admiral Belknap, but the constant attacks they make upon others in the columns of the local foreign press, variously disguised to disguise their identity under various names and, at the same time, endeavouring to preserve the form of friendship with these they malign, are wretched examples of moral depravity.

"LEADING Chinese politicians" says an American contemporary, "advocate the opening of Tibet to British trade and the conclusion of a defensive treaty with Great Britain. These measures, they urge, will act as a check upon Russia." One of these "leading politicians" was the late Marquis T'eng, whose wise counsels will doubtless be missed by Li Hung-chang as much as by any of the Emperor's advisers.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Hangchow to our Shanghai morning contemporary on April 28th, says:—"On a recent visit to the country between this place and Huchow, I made inquiries as to the extent of suffering from the floods of last autumn, and learned that the people are not in distress. In fact, everything bears the same appearance as in former years, and there is little mention made of the flood. All kinds of food are dearer in price, and doubtless people are not living as well as in ordinary years, but there does not seem to be any distress for want of food. About the 20th they began feeding the silkworms, and everything has yielded to the flood. The family have to contract into narrow living and sleeping quarters. In one house I noticed that the bed of the head of the house had been vacated by him that the worms might have the benefit of the mosquito curtains to protect them from insects and the cold. The affectionate title which the country people apply to the women 'Heavenly darlings,' expresses their valuation of them. A celebrated case in this region was decided in the Yamen of the city prefect a few days ago. Last autumn six Christians were arrested in the Ch'ih district, on what were believed to be false charges. They have been kept in prison there and in this city all winter. In giving his decision the prefect took occasion to remind the prisoners that 'though they were Christians they were none the less Chinese subjects and must obey the laws of the Empire.' He was more importunate to have the doctrine in their hearts than merely to have the doctrine in their foreheads." With these and other words of caution they were released unconditionally.

SUPREME COURT.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

(Before Mr. Fielding Clarke, Acting Chief Justice.)

May 8th, 1890.

A CHARTER-PARTY DISPUTE.

Leung Ayeon, stevedore, claimed \$6,700 from the Flensburger Dampschiffahrts Gesellschaft for breach of charter. Mr. Francis, Q.C., instructed by Mr. Wilkinson, was for the plaintiff, and Mr. Leach, instructed by Messrs. Wotton and Deacon, defended.

Mr. Francis said that the action, practically speaking, was brought in order to settle the accounts between the parties—the defendants being the owners of the steamer *Pamper*, through their agents, Messrs. Schellhaus and Co. The items in dispute were half-a-dozen in number, but he only proposed to argue the two principal points, leaving the others to be settled in chambers. He then read the petition, which set forth that on the 4th January 1888 a charter-party was entered into in respect to the *Pamper*, for four months, with option of extending. The owners were to pay for all repairs, and any time lost through accident was to be made up by the charterers to furnish all stores and defray other expenses. A speed of from ten to eleven knots was guaranteed by the plaintiffs, on a supply of 21 tons of Cardiff coal daily. The steamer began running under that charter in March, and whilst on her way from Aden to Jeddah broke down, and had to be towed back, in respect of which a day and a half—\$300—were overcharged to the plaintiff. She lay at Aden two months, under repair, during which the captain expended \$400, which the defendants refused to pay. 125 tons of coal, worth \$1,125, were left on board at the expiration of the charter on the 7th November, for which defendants only allowed \$380. \$1,500 were also claimed on the ground that the steamer did not maintain the guaranteed speed of ten knots, by which 83 days were lost, and 31 tons of coal over the agreed allowance burnt. In conclusion damages were claimed for the wrongful act of the defendants in seizing the cargo whilst being delivered in December, and preventing its discharge for three days. In their answer the defendants said that \$400 were allowed in respect of the accident at Aden, and that \$600, paid by the captain on account, were charged against a tonnage charge of the market value of the coal left on board, which was over \$380, being \$8 a ton. They also denied that over 21 tons a day were ever used during the voyage, or that 83 days were lost, alleging that inferior coal was used. They justified their seizure of the cargo under a clause in the charter, by which they were given a lien on the cargo. Mr. Francis, continuing, said that the charter commenced on the 21st March 1888, and ended on the 9th November following. The chief point for his lordship's decision was whether or not there had been a failure on the part of the defendants to carry out or comply with the guarantee as to the steamer's speed. He referred to the evidence of the captain, who stated that during the two months' stay at Aden the ship's bottom became very foul, and on her return to Singapore a speed of only seven knots could be attained in consequence. With respect to the quality of the coal, the second engineer's evidence showed that it looked all right, although it burnt badly. In view of that the plaintiff claimed to be reimbursed for the time lost, and the extra coal burnt.

Plaintiff was then called. He said that on the 3rd November 1888 he engaged eleven cargo boats and 70 coolies to work on the *Pamper*. He paid a full day's wages to the coolies. At 2.30 p.m. they stopped work. In accordance with local custom he paid each of the coolies fifty cents. He also paid the cargo boats six dollars each. On Sunday the 4th there was no work done. If Messrs. Schellhaus & Co. had not stopped it, the work would have gone on. On the night of the 7th work was again stopped.

Cross-examined—He had charged for coal, owing to the ship having three galleys. When a ship started from Hongkong, they usually pay 100 tons of water on board. Under the old charter he did not charge for water until the present dispute arose. He did not know that the defendant had paid into Court \$125 for coal and water. He would not accept it as payment in full. His charges amounted to \$300.

George Anderson, Marine Surveyor, stated that he considered the consumption of coal on board a steamer with a crew of 50 in all, would be a little over three hundredweights per day. Of water a gallon per man per day for drinking purposes. A fair allowance for regulating the engines and boilers. In round numbers there were 224 gallons of water to a ton, which costs about forty cents in this port. Gross-examined—Between Suva and Singapore a ship would dock at night. He had observed a variance of speed in some charter parties. He knew of no local custom with regard to such a variance of speed.

Mr. Leach, for the defence, stated that the guarantee of speed was a universal custom with ships plying between Hongkong and Singapore. The Singapore charter party guaranteeing speed in respect to her speed, on which would be the burden of loss rightly rest? A guarantee of speed could not be regarded as a

guarantee in all eventualities—the question of impossibility came in. The responsibility with regard to docking the vessel at Aden rested entirely on the charterers—not on the owners. About six months after the commencement of charter the vessel was docked and cleaned, but there was a speed guaranteed which it was impossible to perform. The responsibility obviously rested with the charterers. If his lordship was against him, on that point, the question was what did the damages really amount to? He submitted that the damages claimed were excessive. The fact of the coal being of low quality was another cause of reduction of speed. Mr. Francis, in reply, contended that in consequence of the foul state of the ship's bottom she had failed to keep up to their guaranteed speed. With reference to the amount of damages he asked his lordship to grant, on the part of the plaintiffs, it was unjust, the full amount as entered in the accounts filed, with one day's charter money, as it was unjust to discharge the ship at the time and under the circumstances.

His lordship preserved judgment.

IN VICE-ADMIRALTY.

(Before Mr. Fielding Clarke, Acting Chief Justice.)

May 9th.

CLAIM FOR WAGES.

Robert Malcolm sued the agents of the *Hattie E. Tophy* for \$251 wages due. Mr. Phillippo, instructed by Mr. Denny, appeared for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., the defendants, were represented.

Mr. Phillippo mentioned that in a similar case heard in December last the crew of the vessel gained their suit, but the case with respect to the plaintiff was adjourned *sine die*, in his absence. The plaintiff said that he joined the ship last May, as mate. In October she left Sandakan for Hongkong, and in Captain McConachie's absence through illness he was acting master. On the 2nd November she was wrecked on the Sun Mun Group, near Hongkong. He now claimed his wages for five months, at \$45 per month, and \$66, being \$1 a day for the 33 days he was acting as master. The defendants had paid \$70, which reduced his claim to \$282. Capt. McConachie having confirmed the fairness of the charge.

His lordship gave judgment accordingly.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before Mr. A. G. Wist, Acting Police Judge.)

May 13th.

MA KA TSING AND ANOTHER v. CHING CHING CHIL.

Mr. Francis, Q.C., instructed by Mr. Bowles of Messrs. Wotton and Deacon, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Dr. Ho Kai, instructed by Messrs. Caldwell and Wilkinson, was for the defendant.

Mr. Francis said that the plaintiffs entered into a contract with the defendant on the 12th December 1887 to pull down the foundations and rebuild four houses in First Street, the property of the defendant. The contract price was \$3,000, of which \$500 was to be paid when the houses were pulled down, \$500 when the floors of the new buildings were laid down, and the remainder on completion of the contract. The time which the work was to occupy was six months and a half. The plaintiffs proceeded with the work, pulled down the old buildings and began rebuilding, when they were stopped by the Government Inspector of Buildings, who ordered the work already done to be pulled down and the foundations reconstructed. The plaintiffs pulled down the new work and the defendant then engaged another contractor to put in the new foundations. Afterwards the plaintiffs proceeded with the work of rebuilding and had nearly completed the whole of it when, owing to the great rain-storms at the end of May last, and the filling in of an adjoining house, the whole work was destroyed. Plaintiffs afterwards were ready to proceed with the rebuilding of the houses, but the defendant always refused to do so, and the plaintiffs were obliged to stop work. The defendant refused to allow them to do so, and the plaintiffs were obliged to stop work. The defendant refused to allow them to do so, and the plaintiffs were obliged to stop work.

MA KA TSING, a contractor, stated that Seng Mi Nam was the name of his shop. He contracted with the defendant to build four houses in First Street, December, 1887. After working for about two weeks the defendant told him to stop work. He resumed building operations on the 3rd February, 1889. In consequence of the rain-storm on the 30th of last May, the lairne next to house No. 31, which he had built for defendant, fell down, and the house No. 33 also tumbled down together with part of No. 33. Nos. 33 and 37 were intact, with the exception of the cross beams, which fell owing to the collapse of the scaffolding. When the houses fell in he told the defendant that he must move them to his shop. The defendant told him to stop work. Defendant, through Messrs. Caldwell and Wilkinson, wrote to his security "man" on the 6th of July, 1889, pressing him to prompt the plaintiffs to go on with the work. He did not go on with the work because the defendant would not give him more time when he asked for it.

At this juncture Dr. Ho Kai, amidst considerable commotion, applied to his lordship for judgment with costs, upon the ground that the plaintiffs' case had collapsed. His lordship at once acceded to the request amidst much laughter, during which his lordship retired, and Mr. Francis replied to chambers leaving his client, the unhappy contractor, completely thunderstruck.

THE YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LD., IN LIQUIDATION.

A general meeting of shareholders in the Yang-tze Insurance Association, Limited, was held at the office of the Secretaries, Messrs. Russell & Co., Shanghai, on the 7th inst., to receive the report of the Directors and statement of accounts to 30th September, 1889; and also to receive the report of the liquidators. There were present Messrs. C. Vincent Smith (Chairman), G. H. Wheeler, J. M. Young, E. O. Arbuthnot, R. Simpson Shaw, (Directors), H. J. Such, H. J. Dyer, and V. D'O. Wintle (Secretary), representing 4,100 shares.

The notice convening the meeting, having been read, The Chairman said—The only business before the meeting is to pass a resolution to be proposed by myself and seconded by Mr. Young—"That the statement of accounts to be submitted to this meeting be approved and adopted." Before asking you to pass this resolution, I shall be happy to answer any questions.

No questions being put, the resolution was put to the meeting and carried *unanimously*. The Chairman said that concluded the business of the meeting, but he would mention that it would be well for the shareholders to send in their old certificates for exchange, as they were coming in rather slowly.

A general meeting of shareholders in the Yang-tze Insurance Association, Limited, in liquidation, called by the liquidators, was held on the 7th inst. at 2.30 p.m. at the office of the secretaries, Messrs. Russell & Co., for the purpose of submitting the accounts of the Association for the nine months ending Sept. 30th, 1889. There were present Messrs. C. Vincent Smith (Chairman), G. H. Wheeler, J. M. Young, E. O. Arbuthnot, R. Simpson Shaw, A. C. Hunter, W. S. Jackson, John Chambers, H. J. Dyer, R. C. Renny, H. E. R. Hunter, E. V. Brennan, and V. D'O. Wintle (Secretary), representing 4,948 shares.

Mr. G. H. Wheeler, one of the liquidators, said—I have to state that the account submitted by the liquidators is the same as that passed at the previous meeting. A final meeting will be held, probably on or about July 1st, of which meeting a month's notice will be given, and at that meeting a statement of accounts, covering the whole period of liquidation will be submitted. The Chairman—The only item that is left out in this account is the remuneration of the liquidators, and it is proposed by Mr. H. J. Such and seconded by Mr. John Chambers, "That the remuneration of the liquidators for their services in the winding up be fixed at Tls. 600."

The resolution was carried and the meeting terminated.

THE YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LTD.

A general meeting of The Yang-tze Insurance Association, Limited, was held at the office of the Secretaries, Messrs. Russell & Co., on the 7th inst., for the purpose of a statement of the position and working of the Association being laid before the shareholders. There were present Messrs. C. Vincent Smith (Chairman), G. H. Wheeler, J. M. Young, E. O. Arbuthnot, and R. Simpson Shaw (Directors), H. J. Such, H. J. Dyer, R. C. Renny, H. E. R. Hunter, E. V. Brennan, and V. D'O. Wintle (Secretary), representing 4,952 shares.

The notice convening the meeting having been read,

The Chairman said—At the statutory meeting held on 11th November last, the Directors intimated to you that they would lay before you in or about the month of April this year a statement of the position and working of the Association. You will of course understand that the figures now before you are interim: The first report and working of the Association to 31st December, 1889, since its reorganisation and incorporation under the Companies' Ordinances, Hongkong, will in accordance with the articles of association, be submitted at the ordinary general meeting in April or May, 1891. On referring to the reserve fund now before you, it will be noticed that the balance at credit of reserve fund, after providing for capital of \$800,000, was \$559,081.12, and now, after estimating certain receipts and payments, and deducting the cost of a dividend of \$6 a share under this account, the balance is estimated to stand at \$510,674.59. The dividend declared was as large as one of the Directors considered prudent, and preserving intact the reserve fund of at least \$500,000. In our prospectus of Feb. 20, 1889, we represented that a \$100 share in the new Association would be worth an equivalent to the then value of the old share, viz., \$100 plus proportion of Reserve, say, \$62.50—\$162.50—Tls. 1,862. The year 1889 must be looked upon as an unprecedentedly disastrous one to marine insurance interests. It began badly, and December 1889, also January and February, 1890, brought their full share of casualties. As for the business of the company, it is at present going on in a perfectly satisfactory way. Our premium income is increasing gradually, and with ordinary good fortune we shall do well. As this is only a statement and explanation of how we stand, there is no resolution to put before the meeting, but I shall be glad to answer any questions shareholders present may wish to ask.

No questions being asked, the meeting terminated.—N. C. Daily News.

DYER OR LIAR?

Our latest illustrious visitor, Mr. A. S. Dyer, the moral party who came here from India a few months ago on his way to Peking, where he and an accomplice—Mr. W. E. Robbins, have been preparing to attack the Chinese Government on its opium policy, boasts that he is the best-educated man in India. We do not doubt that Mr. Dyer is a man marked by the most forcible castigations of himself and his mission by the entire Press. And if any excuse were needed for denouncing this fanatic's writings and speeches as "the crackling of thorns under a pot"—the lying perversion of a shuffling madman, we would point to the subjoined issue of blasphemous twaddle, headed "The Hongkong Inferno," and published in *The Christian*, a publication which claims to be a weekly record of Christian life, Christian testimony, Christian work, and Christian evangelistic effort, and which is a principal devoted to appeals from parties who desire (D.V.) to sow the good seed as so much "bushel," the remainder of the contents consisting of advertised cures for bunions, and intimations that an illuminated "Pilgrim's Progress" will be exchanged for a Christian mangle. Mr. Dyer holds forth thus:—

As an Englishman who reads the Bible with care, and who believes in the applicability of its standards to both national and individual life, I permit me to utter a sympathetic dissent from the closing words of a report by the Governor of Hongkong, dated October 31st of last year, on the condition that British possession. The report is addressed to Lord Knutsford, as Secretary of State for the Colonies, and is of interest, outside of official circles, to British Christians, because Hongkong is one of the gateways through which British missionary enterprise (as well as British commerce) enters China. Governor Sir G. V. de Vigne says—"It may be doubted whether the evidences of material and moral betterment presented as it were (in Hongkong) in a most striking manner a more forcible appeal to the eye and imagination, and whether any other spot on the earth is more likely to excite, or more fully justify, pride in the name of Englishman."

The extraordinary conclusion of Governor de Vigne cannot be shared either within or without the colony by persons who understand English laws in their pure, honest, biblical sense. I doubt if the moral depravity of Hong Kong is exceeded, if it is equalled, by any other British possession on the face of the globe. A Christian missionary once said publicly in Hong Kong that, if he thought the introduction of Christianity into China would lead to such a state of things as he saw in that colony, he would immediately give up his work. It is not urging anything in condemnation of the blackness of heathenism in China to remark that its morality is higher than that of what the Chinese regard as Christian rule, as exemplified in Hong Kong. The Chinese Government revolts from licensing immorality, as it revolts

from legalising the iniquitous opium traffic until forced to do so by British arms. By a strange intuition, British authority in Hongkong, not content with licensing immorality for English soldiers and sailors, is licensing it for the Chinese inhabitants of the colony, thus sinking to a lower level than the heathen around them. This is one of the "moral achievements" which are to excite "pride in the name of Englishman."

The Acting Registrar-General is the present head, under the Governor, of the Department of Licensed Infamy. A few days since he informed my missionary friend, Mr. W. E. Robbins, of Bombay, in my presence, that as the universal official pandar to lust, he registers Japanese, European, and American women and girls, equally with Chinese. Japan has learnt from Britain, as one of the characteristics of our civilisation, the science of licensing sin; and increasing numbers of Japanese women, some having borne the Government licence there, transfer themselves, or are shipped by others, to Hongkong and Singapore. Recently a consignment arrived at Ceylon; but, happily for that island, the authorities at once shipped them back again. The Acting Registrar-General at Hong Kong says that the Government possesses the power to banish any person, but it is not exercised against women who come from other lands to aid in corrupting the colony under a permit from his department. The European women are principally Hungarian, who, it is well known to the Acting Registrar-General, and the police, are largely brought to Hong Kong under false pretences.

Such is the universal corruption of this officially belauded place that no Englishman, no European, or American, who is not a member of one of the small Christian churches, is expected to lead other than a life of gross vice. It is a sad and not sin that is boycotted in Hongkong society. In the vast majority of cases it were infinitely better for parents in Great Britain to bury their sons than to send them to commercial or official life in Hongkong, unless they are well-established Christians; and to bury their daughters than to allow them to become legally (what they cannot become morally) the wives of men who are engaged there in such pursuits. The young women who go out thence from pure homes almost invariably learn secrets from their maid-servants, or others, soon following their arrival, which blast all the after-visions of their lives.

It is nothing to British Christians that such a Sodom under British rule exists in close contiguity to China and Japan, where so much of the consecrated energy of the Church of Christ is engaged in planting the white banner of the Cross? It is something to British Christians. They cannot prevent private immorality in distant possessions, but they can insist that in no spot under the British flag shall the reputation of Great Britain and the name of Englishman under the reign of Victoria be soiled by the prostitution of authority in the licensing of sin. It is something to British Christians that at the gateway to China and high road to Japan, British Government mocks at the Bible, and calls evil good and good evil.

The devil's emissaries, official and unofficial, will probably attempt to drown the indignant voice of the Christian churches at home, by shouting professions of philanthropy. Among the excuses for this sin against God and humanity will, perhaps, be an alleged desire and design to protect women and girls, as though any work of philanthropy ever required the cold-blooded and persistent violation of the Divine law. I will leave to every honest man and woman to judge of the depth of the philanthropic professions of the makers and upholders of a law which professes to save with one hand whilst it damns with the other. Beneath the white glove there is the flesh of a leper.

Yours for the salvation of the perishing,
ALFRED S. DYER.

Shanghai, 11th February.

FOOCHOW.

3rd May, 1890.

It is rumoured that His Excellency the Viceroy intends on his return from his tour of inspection to resign his post.

Private advices inform us that at the opening of the Hankow tea season there will be on the berth five steamers for London and eight for Odessa.

From a reliable source we learn that the market for opium have been opened at very low prices, sixteen thousand cash being the highest price paid for a picul, while last year twenty-five thousand cash was the lowest. The teas are reported to be of very superior quality all round.

The heavy thunder and lightning we have had lately has not passed away without doing mischief. In the city a house was struck, killing a young woman, who was sitting, together with four others, without doing any harm to the rest. The ever superstitious Chinese firmly believe that such a calamity is a warning of some death. If such be the case, we wonder why so many of them have not yet been killed by lightning.

At the close of the last China New Year we reported the bad financial state of all pawnbrokers shops, and we regret to learn that it has continued up to date. In fact matters have gone from bad to worse. Pawnshops are generally owned by very wealthy people under Government sanction, and pay heavy taxes. The natives assert that if such establishments are in low water the country must be in a very bad state all round. We fear for a moment no doubt this tea season will make things worse.—Echo.

TIENTSIN.

3rd May, 1890.

The Chevalier Pansa, Italian Minister to China, has arrived here en route to Peking. The Peking press, if it is anything worse, is a scolding and a more forcible appeal to the eye and imagination, and whether any other spot on the earth is more likely to excite, or more fully justify, pride in the name of Englishman. The extraordinary conclusion of Governor de Vigne cannot be shared either within or without the colony by persons who understand English laws in their pure, honest, biblical sense. I doubt if the moral depravity of Hong Kong is exceeded, if it is equalled, by any other British possession on the face of the globe. A Christian missionary once said publicly in Hong Kong that, if he thought the introduction of Christianity into China would lead to such a state of things as he saw in that colony, he would immediately give up his work. It is not urging anything in condemnation of the blackness of heathenism in China to remark that its morality is higher than that of what the Chinese regard as Christian rule, as exemplified in Hong Kong. The Chinese Government revolts from licensing immorality, as it revolts

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 2538.

THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1890.

SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER

Banks.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

- 1.—THE BUSINESS OF THE ABOVE BANK will be conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on their premises in Hongkong. Business Hours on WEEK-DAYS, 10 to 2; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1; SUNDAYS, LESS THAN 1, OR MORE THAN 2, at one time will not be received. No Depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.
- 2.—DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK, having \$100, or more, at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum interest.
- 3.—INTEREST at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. will be allowed to Depositors on their deposits.
- 4.—EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.
- 5.—CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business of the Bank, if marked ON HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.
- 6.—WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his PASS-BOOK, are necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 13th May, 1890.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £2,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000.

LONDON:
Head Office, 40, Threadneedle Street.
West End Office, 25, Cockspur Street.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT, Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 3 " 3 " "
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
2 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR,
Manager.
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £7,500,000.
RESERVE FUND £4,600,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—
CHAIRMAN—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—J. S. MOSES, Esq.
T. E. DAVIES, Esq.
W. H. FORBES, Esq.
H. HOFFMANN, Esq.
Hon. J. J. KESWICK, Esq.
A. MCCONACHIE, Esq.

SCOTT & BOWEN, Esq.
Hon. A. P. MCLEWEN, Esq.
L. POSENER, Esq.
D. R. SASSOON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
HONGKONG—T. JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER.
SHANGHAI—JOHN WALTER, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 3 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 13th May, 1890.

GRIFFITH'S

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO.
No. 2, Duddell Street,
(Between the New Oriental Bank, and Mr. Lammert's Auction Rooms),
Entrance from Duddell Street or Ice House St.

MR. GRIFFITH'S STUDIO is open daily from 8 A.M. to 5 P.M. for producing First-class PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS in all the latest styles. Views of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, with choice illustrations of Chinese life and character, always ready.

Portraits enlarged to life size and painted in Oils or Water Colours by First-class Artists. Miniatures on Ivory, and all kinds of reproductions.
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1890.

SIEN TING,
SURGEON-DENTIST,
No. 10, D'ARAGUIA STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation free.
Hongkong, 7th March, 1890.

Intimations.

MARINE HOTEL

HONGKONG.
THE Undersigned begs to notify the Public of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, that he will OPEN THE MARINE HOTEL, on or about the 1st May.
THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL is situated on the Praya, West, opposite the Old P. & O. Wharf, and is newly built after the designs of the Largest European Hotels—the BEDROOMS, BATH-ROOMS, &c., are commodious, well ventilated and well furnished, and are suitable for Single or Married Persons. The DINING ROOM is large and looks on the Harbour.
The TABLE D'HOTE will be supplied with the best market can provide.
The BAR and BILLIARD ROOMS are on the Ground Floor, and will be fitted up in superior style. ENGLISH and AMERICAN TABLES.
WINE and LIQUORS of the best qualities and Brands only will be supplied.
The Undersigned therefore begs the patronage of the Public, hoping to give every satisfaction.
JAS. EDWARDS, Proprietor.
Hongkong, 21st March, 1890.

W. BREWER.

INDIA RUBBER STAMPS.
W. BREWER can now execute at one day's notice INDIA RUBBER STAMPS of every description and at very reasonable rates.

VISITING CARD PLATES.
These can now be executed in good style at two day's notice.

CRISTS, MONOGRAMS and DIES of any kind executed in good style, and stamping at reasonable rates.

RUBBER STAMPS in Chinese Characters.

W. BREWER,
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.
Hongkong, 8th May, 1890.

ROBERT LANG & CO.,

TAILORS, HATTERS, SHIRTMAKERS, and GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.

NEW GOODS.
Ladies' HABITS, JACKETS, ULSTERS, New FELT HATS (latest styles), WRAB SHELL HATS, Single & Double TERA HATS, BOOTS and SHOES, Gent's DRESS SHIRTS, UNDERCLOTHING, TRAVELLING RUGS & MAUDS, GLADSTONE BAGS, PORTMANTEAUS, &c., &c.
Hongkong, 3rd February, 1890.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
Hongkong and Shanghai.
Hongkong—13, Queen's Road.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have just received their first deliveries of Lace and Coloured Curtains & "Art" Muslins for Summer use, which they are offering at extraordinarily low prices. Nottingham Lace Curtains one Thousand pairs to select from. From \$1 per pair. A splendid selection of "Art" Muslins from 22 cents per yard. "Art Muslin Curtains, Electric Cross Striped Curtains, Fringed Curtains, Filled Curtains, The "Portland" Curtain, colored, The "Kensington" Curtain.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue. One hundred different patterns in stock. An inspection is respectfully invited. All last year's patterns greatly reduced.
Also an entirely New Stock of Drapery and Household Linens, Tiffins and Tea Cloths, Antimacassars, d'oyles, Sideboard Cloths, &c., &c., &c.
A new shipment of Brass and Iron Bedsteads and Spring Mattresses in every size.
Every description of Household Furniture, Estimates and designs free.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
Complete House Furnishers.
Hongkong, 26th April, 1890.

W. POWELL & CO.

EX S.S. "ROSETTA."
GENT'S PITH, STRAW, & FELT HATS.
NEW SCARFS & TIES.
SUMMER HOSIERY,
&c., &c., &c.
W. POWELL & CO.
Victoria Exchange,
Hongkong, 13th May, 1890.

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

POPULAR BOOKS BY POPULAR WRITERS.
A TRAMP ABROAD by Mark Twain.
Huckleberry Finn.
The Prince and the Pauper.
Tom Sawyer.
Mark Twain's Choice Works.
Roughing it.
Life on the Mississippi.
The Gilded Age.
Artemus Ward's Complete Works.
The Decameron of Boccaccio.
The Works of Rabelais—illustrated by Doré.
Crackbrant's Comic Almanack.
Bret Hart's Complete Works.
Familiar Allusions, a handbook of miscellaneous information.
Theodore Hook's Choice Works.
Chas. Lamb's Essays and Writings.
Maclean's Portrait gallery of illustrious Literary Characters.
Dean Swift's Selected Works.
Wright's Caricature History of the Georges.
Sheridan's Complete Works.
Works of Edgar Allan Poe.
Tom Hood's Choice Works.

Short Sayings of Great Men.
Elizabeth Barrett Browning's Works.
The Works of Emerson.
The Spectator, edited by Henry Morley.
Lemprière's Classical Dictionary.
Broad Grins and other Humorous Works by Geo. Colman, Jr.
Brewer's Reader's Handbook of Allusions, Plots and Stories.
Schiller's Poems and Plays.
Dr. Syntax's Three Tours.
The Greville Memoirs, 8 vols. complete.
Macaulay's History of England, Essays and Writings and Speeches.
Goethe's Faust, translated.
Manxton's The Betrothed Lovers.
Bartlett's Familiar Quotations.
Brewer's Dictionary of Phrase and Fable.
Every Man's Own Lawyer.
Ben Hur, a tale of the Christ.
Smiles' Complete Works.
Herbert Spencer's Complete Works.
Hayden's Dictionary of Dates.
Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms.
Household History of the United States and its people.

Geo. Fenwick & Co.,
LIMITED,
VICTORIA FOUNDRY, WANCHAI.
ENGINEERS, IRON and BRASS
FOUNDERS, GOVERNMENT & GENERAL
CONTRACTORS, &c.
Established 1880.
Hongkong, 20th January, 1890.

DEAKIN BROS. & Co.,
26 Blind, Yokohama,
next door to
Fassett's Photographic Studio.

TOURISTS.
ARE cordially invited to call and inspect our choice collection of Japanese and Chinese FINE ART CURIOS, which is unequalled in Japan.
Every article guaranteed as represented. No trouble to show goods. One price only.

MASSONIC.
PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF
HONGKONG,
No. 1165.
A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, TO-MORROW, the 16th inst., at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely.
Hongkong, 9th May, 1890.

ZETLAND LODGE,
No. 525.
A NECESSARY MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, on TUESDAY NEXT, the 20th inst., at 5 for 6.30 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.
Hongkong, 13th May, 1890.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
MR. THOMAS JACKSON having arrived from London has this day resumed the Chief Management of the Bank.
By Order of the Court of Directors,
WADE GARDNER,
Acting Chief Manager.
Hongkong 13th May, 1890.

NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given that the Interest and Responsibility of Mr. SHAKALLY FAZULLY in the business for some time past carried on by him in Copartnership with other persons under the style of SHAKALLY FAZULLY & Co., at 6 & 8, Peel Street, ceased on the 1st April, 1890, and in future the business will be carried on by the continuing Partners under the style of HOSEENALLY, FAZULLY & Co.
HOSEENALLY, FAZULLY & Co.,
Dated this 10th day of May, 1890.

THE TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.
MR. DE WESTLEY LAYTON has been appointed SECRETARY of the Company's Branch Office in Hongkong.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
WM. H. FORBES,
Chairman of Hongkong Committee.
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1890.

CONSIGNEES.
THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM LONDON, LIVERPOOL, AND SINGAPORE.
THE Company's Steamship "SAISOW" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, are being landed at their risk into the Godowns, of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, West Point, whence delivery may be obtained.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all claims must be sent in to the Office of the Undersigned before NOON, on the 19th inst., or they will not be recognized.
All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be examined on the 19th inst., at 4 P.M.
No FIRE Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 19th inst., will be subject to rent.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 10 a.m., TO-DAY, the 18th inst.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 13th May, 1890.

Shipping.
STEAMERS.
THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR LONDON.
THE Steamship "OOPACK,"
Chas. H. Kemp, Commander, will be despatched for the above Port, on SATURDAY, the 17th inst., at DAYLIGHT.
For Freight or Passage, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 15th May, 1890.

FOR NAGASAKI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA.
THE Steamship "AFGHAN,"
Captain, Golding, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 17th inst., at NOON.
For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 13th May, 1890.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND, PORT SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
THE Company's Steamship "CHANGSHA,"
J. E. Williams, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports, on FRIDAY, the 30th inst., at DAYLIGHT.
The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer: First Class Saloon and Cabin are situated forward of the engine; Second Class Passengers are berthed in the "Poo." A Refrigerating chamber ensures the supply of fresh provisions during the entire voyage. A daily qualified Surgeon is carried.
For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1890.

Shipping.
STEAMERS.
FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.
THE Steamship "JAPAN,"
Captain T. S. Gardner, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 17th inst., at NOON.
For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 12th May, 1890.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
NOTICE.
STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, KOBÉ AND NAGASAKI.
(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)
THE Company's Steamship "GENERAL WERDER,"
Captain M. Eichel, will leave for the above Ports, on or about the 17th inst.
For further particulars, apply to MELCHERS & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 12th May, 1890.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
NOTICE.
STEAM TO SHANGHAI.
THE Company's Steamship "NECKAR,"
Captain H. Sumner, will leave for the above place about 24 hours after arrival with the outward German Mail.
For further particulars, apply to MELCHERS & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 12th May, 1890.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI AND KOBÉ.
(PASSING THROUGH THE INLAND SEA.)
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "VERONA,"
Captain C. F. Preston, R.N.R., will leave for the above places, at DAYLIGHT, on SATURDAY, the 17th inst.
E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1890.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.
FOR NAGASAKI, KOBÉ AND YOKOHAMA, VIA INLAND SEA.
THE Steamship "PEMBROKESHIRE,"
Captain Dancaaster, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SUNDAY, the 18th inst.
For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 12th May, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and BOMBAY, having connexion with Company's Mail Steamer to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, TRIESTE, VENICE, and FIUME.
THE Company's Steamship "THISBE,"
Captain E. Perini, will be despatched as above, on SUNDAY, the 18th inst., at DAYLIGHT, taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA, MADRAS, PERSIAN GULF, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, and ADRIATIC PORTS.
Cargo will not be received on board after 3 P.M. prior to date of sailing.
For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 6th May, 1890.

STEAM TO STRAITS AND BOMBAY.
(Calling at Colombo if sufficient inducement offers.)
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "THIBET,"
will leave for the above places, on FRIDAY, the 23rd inst., at DAYLIGHT.
E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 13th May, 1890.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND ADELAIDE.
(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)
THE Steamship "MENMUIR,"
Captain Craig, will be despatched for the above Ports, on MONDAY, the 26th inst., at 4 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 13th May, 1890.

SAILING VESSELS.
FOR NEW YORK.
THE 3/3 L. I. L. British Ship "PATAGONIA,"
Hibbert, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 5th April, 1890.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE 3/3 L. I. L. American Ship "WILLIAM H. MACY,"
Amesbury, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 12th March, 1890.

FOR NEW YORK.
THE 3/3 L. I. L. British Ship "JOSEPH H. SCAMMELL,"
Bolt, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 24th March, 1890.

Mails.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship "OCEANIC" will be despatched for San Francisco, via Kobe and Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 22nd May, at 1 P.M.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

ALL PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and the same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—
To San Francisco.....\$225.00
To San Francisco.....\$393.75
available for 6 months.....
To Liverpool.....325.00
To London.....330.00

To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN,
Agent.
Hongkong, 13th May, 1890.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship "CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO" will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on TUESDAY the 3rd June, at 1 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, and Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—
To San Francisco.....\$225.00
To San Francisco.....\$393.75
available for 6 months.....
To Liverpool.....325.00
To London.....330.00

To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN,
Agent.
Hongkong, 12th May, 1890.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
NOTICE.
STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS.

Also, LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LOGGERS.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the principal places in RUSSIA.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of June, 1890, at 4 P.M., the Company's Steamship "NECKAR," Captain H. Sumner, with MAILED PASSENGERS, SPECIE & CARGO, will leave this Port as above, calling at GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon. Cargo will be received on Board until 4 p.m. Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m., on 3rd June. (Parcels are not to be sent on Board; they must be left at the Agency's Office). Contents and Values of Packages are required.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewards.

For further Particulars, apply to MELCHERS & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 12th May, 1890.

Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED, CHEMISTS.

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS, WINE & SPIRIT IMPORTERS.

Selections from our Wine and Spirit List—
SCOTCH WHISKY.
The finest quality obtainable, guaranteed 7 years old.
Per bottle \$1.10, dozen \$12.

COGNAC.
Extra—A pure genuine grape spirit matured in wood.
Per bottle \$1.50, dozen \$16.

SHERRY.
Amontillado, a natural wine, old bottled, dry, delicate flavour.
Per bottle \$1.10, dozen \$12.

PORT.
Purple capsule. Tawny with age, fine bouquet.
Per bottle \$1.15, dozen \$14.

CLARET, ST. JULIEN.
An excellent Dinner Wine.
Per bottle \$0.75, dozen \$8.

(Telephone No. 60.)

Nos. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 12th May, 1890.

WINES AND SPIRITS.



BY APPOINTMENT.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
(ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.)
HONGKONG.

WE invite attention to the following old brandies, all of which are of excellent quality and good value for the money.
The same being specially selected by our London House, and brought direct from the most noted Shippers, reimported in wood and bottled by ourselves, thus enabling us to supply the best goods at moderate prices.

In ordering it is only necessary to state the name and quantity of Wine or Spirit wanted, and initial letter for quality desired.

Orders through Local Post or by Telegram receive prompt attention.

PORTS. (For Invalids and general use.)

| | Per Case | Per Bottle |
|---|----------|------------|
| A. Alto Duro, good quality, Green Capsule..... | \$10 | \$1.00 |
| B. Vintage, Superior quality, Red Capsule..... | 12 | 1.10 |
| C. Fine Old Vintage, superior quality, Black Seal Capsule..... | 14 | 1.25 |
| D. Very Fine Old Vintage, extra superior, Violet Capsule (Old Bottled)..... | 18 | 1.50 |

SHERRIES.

| | | |
|--|------|------|
| A. Delicate Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Capsule..... | 6 | 0.60 |
| B. Superior Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Seal Capsule..... | 7.50 | 0.75 |
| C. Manzanilla, Pale Natural Sherry, White Capsule..... | 10 | 1.00 |
| CC. Superior Old Dry, Pale Natural Sherry, Red Seal Capsule..... | 10 | 1.00 |
| D. Very Superior Old Pale Dry, choice old Wine, White Seal Capsule..... | 14 | 1.50 |
| E. Extra Superior Old Pale Dry, very finest quality, Black Seal Capsule (Old Bottled)..... | 14 | 1.50 |

CLARETS.

| | | |
|--|------|--------|
| A. Superior Breakfast Claret, Red Capsule..... | \$4 | \$4.50 |
| B. St. Estephe, Red Capsule..... | 4.50 | 5.00 |
| C. St. Julien..... | 7 | 7.50 |
| D. La Rose..... | 11 | 12.00 |

BRANDY.

| | | |
|--|------|--------|
| A. Hennessy's Old Pale, Red Capsule..... | \$12 | \$1.10 |
| B. Superior Very Old Cognac, Red Capsule..... | 14 | 1.25 |
| C. Very Old Liqueur Cognac, Red Capsule..... | 18 | 1.50 |
| D. Hennessy's Finest Very Old Liqueur Cognac, 1872 Vintage, Red Capsule..... | 24 | 2.00 |

SCOTCH WHISKY.

| | | |
|--|----|------|
| A. Thorne's Blend, White Capsule..... | 8 | 0.75 |
| B. Watson's Glenorchy Mellow Blend, Blue Capsule with Name and Trade Mark..... | 8 | 0.75 |
| C. Watson's Aboulin-Glenlivet, Red Capsule, with Name and Trade Mark..... | 8 | 0.75 |
| D. Watson's H. K. D. Blend of the Finest Scotch Malt Whiskies, Violet Capsule..... | 10 | 1.00 |
| E. Watson's Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky, Gold Capsule..... | 12 | 1.10 |

IRISH WHISKY.

| | | |
|---|----|------|
| A. John Jameson's Old, Green Capsule..... | 8 | 0.75 |
| B. John Jameson's Fine Old, Green Capsule..... | 10 | 1.00 |
| C. John Jameson's Very Fine Old, Green Capsule..... | 12 | 1.10 |

GENUINE BOURBON WHISKY.

| | | |
|----------------------------|----|------|
| finest Old, with Name..... | 10 | 1.00 |
|----------------------------|----|------|

GIN.

| | | |
|---|------|------|
| A. Fine Old Tom, White Capsule..... | 4.50 | 0.40 |
| B. Fine Unsweetened, White Capsule..... | 4.50 | 0.40 |
| C. Fine A. V. H. Geneva..... | 5.25 | 0.50 |

RUM.

| | | |
|---|--------|-------------|
| Finest Old Jamaica, Violet Capsule..... | 12 | 1.00 |
| Good Lowland Island..... | \$1.50 | per Gallon. |

LIQUEURS.

| | |
|------------------|--------------------------|
| Benedictine..... | Maraschino |
| Curacao..... | Herring's Cherry Cordial |
| Chartreuse..... | Dr. Siegert's Angostura |
| | Bitters, &c. |

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1890.

We have frequently directed public attention in these columns to the iniquitous system in vogue in this colony of allowing Government officials to hold a multiplicity of remunerative appointments. A few years ago, when Sir George Bowen and Mr. Administrator Marsh were the puppet rulers of Hongkong, we had special occasion more than once to ventilate this policy of wholesale jobbery which a heavily taxed community had to tamely submit to, and to warn those concerned that a day of reckoning was sure to come. The

Post BAH of the Hongkong Government service, then as now, was Mr. ALFRED LISTER, who in addition to filling the posts of Postmaster General, Collector of Stamp Revenue, and Auditor General, was also Member of the Legislative Council, Justice of the Peace, Trustee, Hon. Treasurer, and Secretary of St. John's Cathedral, and Hon. Secretary and Treasurer of the Hongkong Public School, and further had the credit of being Editor and proof-reader of the *Government Gazette*, as well as chief *Fidus Achates* to the hypocritical fossils who in turn held sway at Government House. The ubiquitous Postmaster even admitted the soft impeachment that he had a hand in drafting many of the bills submitted to our local legislature. Now, although we never could quite recognise Mr. LISTER's claims to be niched as a modern, Admirable Crichton, we were quite willing to concede that he was a hard-working, industrious and painstaking officer, whose lengthy experience in the Post Office made him a very useful public servant in his own department; but we certainly did object, and that very strongly, to any civil servant nominally filling a number of positions, some of them sinecures no doubt, and drawing extra salaries either for doing nothing or neglecting the work of one department in order to be able to attend to that of another. The duties of Postmaster General in a busy commercial colony like Hongkong, we argued, were quite sufficient to occupy the whole time and attention of any man, or where was the necessity of having a Deputy? The duties of Colonial Treasurer, Auditor General, and Collector of Stamp Revenue could only be attended to at the expense of the Post Office and to the inconvenience of the community; postal duties were neglected in order to allow Mr. LISTER to fulfil his other multifarious obligations and to increase his legitimate income as Postmaster General.

The result of this rotten system is now seen in the scandalous case of the Portuguese clerk BARRADAS, a protégé of Mr. LISTER's, who was in charge of the Money Order department. On the 22nd of March, BARRADAS was absent from his duties without leave, but his absence would appear to have excited no suspicion in the minds of the Postmaster and his Deputy that there was anything amiss. The *Government Gazette* of April 12th, exactly three weeks after BARRADAS had disappeared, contained the following official notification:—

"It is hereby notified that Mr. Zolindio Maria BARRADAS, Superintendent of the Money Order Office, having absented himself from the colony without leave since the 22nd day of March, 1890, His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has declared, in accordance with the Colonial Regulations, that his office be considered as vacated from that date."

Even up to this date the fatuous Postal authorities were ignorant, or pretended ignorance, of anything wrong with the accounts of the Money Order Office, and it was actually not until the end of last week that the truth leaked out that BARRADAS had embezzled from the Hongkong Post Office a sum variously estimated at from forty-five to sixty thousand dollars. Comment on this disgraceful state of affairs in a department of the Public Service of the Colony would at present be out of place, so we reserve our arraignment of the officials responsible until the whole of the facts of the case have been made public property.

What became of BARRADAS? how did he manage to leave the colony? where is he now? are questions one hears on every side. Full information on all these points was available to the police authorities so long ago as the 25th April, but up to that time it seems that Mr. Postmaster LISTER was not even aware that a gigantic robbery had taken place. The honorable gentleman had probably too many irons in the fire to be able to spare time to look after such a paltry trifle as some fifty thousand dollars of public money, even although the sole responsibility for its safety rested on his shoulders. We shall await with considerable impatience for the Postmaster's explanation of this extraordinary method of conducting business, and only hope that it will prove satisfactory to the Colonial Treasurer and the Auditor General, who are also to some extent responsible for what has occurred.

Of course BARRADAS, on leaving this colony, made a bee-line for Macao, and for over a fortnight he apparently had a rollicking time in that ancient and malodorous city. On April 8th he returned to Hongkong by the steamer *Kiuhang*, and the following morning, without let or hindrance on the part of the authorities, he proceeded to Amoy by the Douglas Co.'s steamer *Thales*, assuming the name of Da Luz and accompanied by a Mr. PINNA. On arriving at Amoy they took up their abode at the hotel there, and very carefully avoided associating with any of the Portuguese residents of that port. After a short stay Mr. PINNA returned to Hongkong, but Mr. Da Luz took flight

elsewhere under his own name—BARRADAS. And that is the history of this interesting little episode up to the present date.

Our reason for not publicly stating where the fugitive went to from Amoy will be easily understood; after nearly seven weeks' delay the police have at last received instructions to run BARRADAS to earth, and as they are on the right track, too much publicity might possibly obstruct their efforts by putting him on his guard. But what we are at present most anxious to learn is, by what extraordinary method or combination of circumstances it was at all possible for BARRADAS to make away with such a large amount of money with impunity and without detection! Where the money went to, or at least a large portion of it, we are already well aware. BARRADAS, accompanied by a woman, fair-haired and good-looking, was a constant visitor at the low gambling hells in Kowloon city, where the police can easily obtain a lot of information regarding him if they so desire. And there is only one thing more we should like some information about before leaving the elucidation of this sensational mystery to the Supreme Court and a Government Commission, and that is—the identity of the official in the Post Office who, when BARRADAS was *perdu* in Macao, strongly urged him to leave his temporary haven of rest for parts unknown?

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

H.M.S. *Mercury* left Colombo on the 29th ult. for Hongkong via Singapore.

LAWYER (explaining to client)—Well now, my dear sir, to tell you the truth—Client (bouncing up and clearing out)—You are no lawyer. Good morning.

THE best time to be fitted for shoes, says a trade journal, is the latter part of the day. The feet are then at their maximum of size and sensibility.

INTERVIEWING has been got down to a science by a Parisian, who advertises that he will furnish for the provincial press interviews with distinguished men, two a week, for \$15 per month.

GERMANY is the only civilized country in the world where women are still beheaded with an axe or sword. Just before Christmas two men were executed by decapitation with a broad-axe.

VISITOR (in court-room)—"What dastardly crime was committed by the prisoner who was just convicted?" "He stole a ride on a rail-road." "And the man who got free?" "He stole the rail-road."

A FEW well-wishers in the Imperial Maritime Customs of Canton, and one or two Hongkong exp-policemen have forwarded \$35 for the "old Mann" fund, which we have much pleasure in acknowledging.

A CONCERN at Newburgh, N.Y., is working night and day, turning out ice machines, by which it is claimed ice can be made for \$1.50 per ton. The machine-made ice has this advantage, that it is perfectly pure.

POLICEMEN are so scarce in Paris that an outcry is being raised for another 1,000 *gardiens de la paix*. Twenty years ago there were 6,800 police to protect 1,800,000 inhabitants; there are now only 6,117 for 2,300,000 persons.

ALL France laughed over the following announcement that lately appeared in one of the journals: "Mr. Ernst Zola, inventor of the spring handcuffs, notifies his customers that he has nothing in common with his namesake, Emil Zola, writer."

MESSRS. Adamson, Bell & Co., agents for the Canadian-Pacific Line, inform us that the steamship *Batavia* left Vancouver for Japan and this port, last Monday afternoon. The ship, *Batavia*, was delivered in New York on the 12th inst.

THE *London Times* concludes its obituary notice of the late Baron Downe in this equivocal manner:—"A great Irishman has passed away. God grant that many as great, and who as wisely shall love their country, may follow him." Good old Granny!

"EXPOSE our marriage," complained the wife; "you assured me that my pathway through life should be strewn with roses, whereas I spend my evenings mending stockings." "Well, darling, you know you couldn't walk on roses barefooted, on account of the thorns."

DADDY knew 'all about it. "Papa," asked Johnny, "where do politicians come from?" "Well, my son," replied the father, with the confidence of positive information from reliable sources, "they come all the way from \$10 to \$10,000, according to the pull they have."

AT one of the vice-regal balls at Dublin a young "detachment" came up to where a young lady was sitting, and asked her, in her mother's hearing, whether she might have the pleasure of a dance. But before the young lady could reply her fond parent hastily broke in, "Dear son, don't let her see you, she's kapin' herself cool for the Earl of Clanrilly!"

THE Band of the A. & S. Highlanders will play the following programme on the Barrack Square, to-morrow evening, commencing at 7.30 o'clock:—

| | | |
|-----------------|------------------|-----------|
| March..... | "Forward....." | Doppel. |
| Lancers..... | "The March....." | Buccland. |
| Volunteers..... | "The March....." | Buccland. |
| Pipers..... | "The March....." | Buccland. |
| Quadrille..... | "The March....." | Buccland. |
| Quadrille..... | "The March....." | Buccland. |

STATISTICS show that in London the church attendance is one in ten, in Liverpool one in nine, in one in six in Melbourne, and one in four in Adelaide. In Hongkong we score about one in a hundred. We say about advisedly, because the whole duty it should be to keep the "run" of things clerical in our colony, appear to devote their time to matters more profitable. But that is only right, of course, seeing that we are all out here to make our pile and then "clear."

As will be seen from an advertisement in another column the "Military Mummies" will give their last dramatic entertainment for the season in the Theatre Royal, City Hall, on Saturday next, the 17th inst., when will be produced H. J. Byron's farcical comedy "Uncle" and the popular farce "Chattering." The proceeds of the performance, which is under the patronage of His Excellency the Administrator and Major-General Bevan Edwards, will be devoted to the funds of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Institute. Tickets may be obtained at Kelly and Walsh, Limited.

THE Committee of the Diocesan Home, and Orphanage have received \$52.21 for the Building Fund from Mr. R. Lyall, Hon. Secretary of the Hongkong Choral Society, being the proceeds of the offertory at St. John's Cathedral at the last performance of the cantata "Rubin."

It gives us pain to read that the Rev. Editor Fitchett, of the holy Melbourne *Daily Telegraph*, is straying from grace. In a late issue of that im-mortal journal he actually pictured the slightly-clothed upper halves of the Sisters Von Tassell (formerly known as De Freitas)—who, by the way, threaten to pay a visit to China, before long in conjunction with a highly apocryphal account of their professional career. In a future issue he may—for such is the degeneracy of human nature—probably give the even more lightly-clothed lower portions of these ladies. Nothing is better calculated to "feich" the godly than a little wordly relaxation of that character.

PASSING AWAY! What? Almost everything. Consider for a moment about the languages of the ancients, Greek and Latin. They are gone—dead. The languages of India are ceasing. The dialects of Wales, Ireland and Scotland are dying before our eyes. The wisdom of the ancients, where is it? It is wholly gone. A school-boy to-day knows more than Sir Isaac Newton knew. His knowledge has vanished. You can buy old editions of great encyclopedias for a few cents, because their knowledge is *passé*. See how the stage coach has been superseded by the use of the steam train. Just bear in mind how electricity has superseded the latter, and swept a hundred old inventions into oblivion. One of the greatest living authorities, Sir William Thompson, said the other day, "The steam engine is passing away by reason of the advancement of electricity." Surely, everything is passing away? But will gas pass away before the advancement of electricity in Hongkong? Who can say? That it will give *mehr* light, as a northern contemporary puts it, in the face of opposition we have no doubt whatever, and we very badly want it both cheaper and better.

LEO XIII is the 253rd Pope, a fact seldom thought of when the Pontiff's name is mentioned. Of the total 253 successors of St. Peter, 15 have been Frenchmen, 13 have been Greeks, 8 have been Syrians, 6 have claimed Germany as their birthplace, 5 have hailed from Spain, 2 were from Africa, 2 from Savoy, which was also the number sent by England, Sweden, Dalmatia, Holland, Portugal, and Crete. Italy caps the climax with a total of 94. All since 1523 have been elected from among the Italian Cardinals. Eight of the number did not live a month after succession; 40 lived less than a year, and 22 more died when they had been less than two years on the pontifical throne; 54 between four and five years; 57 when they had reigned less than ten years; 51 before they had finished their fifteenth year, and 18 died after reigning between fifteen and twenty years. Only 9 reigned over twenty years after their elevation to the "Chair of St. Peter." Pius IX, who died during the early part of 1878, reigned longer than any of his predecessors, his pontifical life extending over a period of thirty-one years.

A FEW famous giants, historical and otherwise:—The Greek Orestes was 114 feet; Galahad, an Arabian, was 10 feet; Fannum, the Scotchman, was 114; The Emperor Maximian was 84 feet; Evans, who lived in King Charles's time, was 74 feet high, and Colonel Orr, who died some seven years ago, was 7 feet 4 inches in height and weighed 520 pounds. Walter Parsons, the famous porter of King Charles I of England, was 7 feet 4 inches in height. The Chinese giant, Chang Woo Gow is 8 feet 2 inches high. Daniel Lambert, the largest man known to history, measured 9 feet 4 inches around the body, 8 feet 1 inch around the legs, and weighed 739 pounds. There appeared in England a few years ago an Austrian named Winkelmeyer, whose height was 8 feet 9 inches. Captain Martin Van Buren-Bates of Kentucky, weighs 466 pounds, and his height is 7 feet 11 inches. He wears a 26 inch collar and a No. 15 boot. Miles Darner was born in North Carolina in 1797, and died in Tennessee on Jan. 23, 1857. He was 7 feet 2 inches in height, and at the time of his death his weight was upward of 1,000 pounds.

Now for the famous dwarfs:—Admiral Dot's height was a trifle over two feet; General Mile weighs sixteen pounds and is twenty-four inches high; Minnie Osborn at thirty years of age was but twenty-two inches high; Dollie Dutton weighed at her birth two and one-half pounds, at her death twelve pounds; Sato Yukiichi is said to be over fifty years of age, and only one foot three inches high; Mrs. Lucia Shepard at the time of her death was 31 inches high and weighed 39 pounds; The remarkable Chinese dwarf Chinah was now fifty years old, while his height is just 25 inches; John de Estrix of Mechlin, who lived in 1592, at thirty-five years of age had a long beard and was but 3 feet in height; Jeffrey Hudson was only 18 inches in height when he made his first appearance before the King of England, served up, it is said, in a cold pie.

THERE is a form of wakefulness which is a somewhat frequent experience with persons engaged in active work, especially of the brain. A man who has been busily engaged during the day in his usual vocation, retires, let us say, at about 10 or 11 o'clock, feeling quite sleepy. After a period of slumber, perhaps two or three hours, he finds himself wide awake at about 2 o'clock in the morning. There is nothing particularly burdensome on his mind; no mental anxieties perplex, no physical pains disturb him. His only annoyance is the consciousness that a hard day's work is before him and that his busy brain ought to be at rest. After tossing about for an hour or more in vain attempts to court sleep, he drops off toward morning into disturbed and broken slumber, and rises at the usual hour with a sense of having been defrauded by Nature of one of his rights. So long as this is a rare or occasional experience it need not attract attention. When, however, it becomes habitual, when sleep is regularly broken by periods of wakefulness more or less prolonged, and especially when these periods come to be accompanied by anxieties and worrying, the symptom is more grave. It may be taken as a sign of impairment of the nervous system if allowed to continue. What may be done by the person himself, on awakening during the night, in order again to induce sleep? The expedients at our disposal, it must be admitted, are exceedingly variable in their efficacy, but most of them are worth trying. A sense of drowsiness is sometimes easily induced by getting up at a standing by the bedside until one feels almost chilly and the bed is cold. Another expedient is to wash the head, neck and upper part of the body in cold water, a more active circulation of the blood to the brain then follows, and the blood to the brain is a better side to repose than a good conscience and a mind at peace.

A BOAT race in six-oared gigs, for a stake of \$500, will take place on June 2nd between crews from H.M.S. *Albatross* and the Royal Engineers. The distance will be one mile, and the course from Kellott's Island to the *Albatross*. A close and interesting race is confidently anticipated.

WHEN Joaquin Miller, "the poet of the Sierras," was a boy he was employed as cook for two miners on the Sacramento River, California. The mine "pettered out," and the three started off for the nearest settlement. One of the miners went to a restaurant and asked if security would be taken for three square feeds, as he had no money. "Where's your security?" asked the proprietor. "Out in the road, there," answered the miner, pointing to Joaquin. The poet was duly pawed and meal given, and which the miners left. Three weeks later they returned and "redeemed" Joaquin, and took him to Frisco, where he soon made a name for himself.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT BY A BANK CLERK.

MAGISTERIAL PROCEEDINGS.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. John Moffat, sub-accountant of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, applied at the Magistracy for a warrant for the arrest of a Portuguese clerk named A. M. P. Silva, on a charge of embezzlement. The charge, which was supported by evidence in the hands of Detective McIver, who went down to the Bank, and arrested Silva at about half-past six o'clock in the evening. The accused, who was at his desk, seemed rather astonished, but walked up to the Central Station quite composedly. Silva is quite a young man and of most respectable family, his father having for many years held an important position in the Government Audit Office of this colony. It is currently stated that witness's father offered to pay the Bank the amount of the alleged defalcations, but Mr. T. Jackson, the chief manager, acting under instructions from the Court of Directors, was unable to entertain the proposition.

Silva was brought before Mr. E. Robinson at the Police Court this morning at about half-past eleven o'clock, and seemed to feel his position but little when entering the dock.

The Court-room was crowded to excess, the Portuguese element predominating.

Mr. A. B. Johnson, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted, and Mr. D. E. Caldwell appeared for the defence.

Mr. Johnson in opening the case said that prisoner was a clerk in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and was charged with the larceny of \$21,296.15 on the 31st of August, 1889, and \$23,484.77 on the 26th of September, 1889.

The prisoner was arrested only last night so that it was impossible to produce full evidence at once; all he would do at present would be to lay before his Worship formal evidence and ask for a remand.

Robert Thomas Wright stated he was a clerk in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and last August and September he was in charge of the Bill department. The prisoner was under him. The two documents handed to him by Mr. Johnson purported to be an entry for bills purchased by the Bank, and indicating that certain bills were registered in a bill book kept especially for the purpose. The amount of \$23,484.77, debited on the note, was in prisoner's hand-writing. Bills for the amount stated were not purchased on the date entered, namely, the 26th of September 1889. It was a false voucher, by which the prisoner credited his own account with the amount of \$23,484.77 on the 26th of last September. It was also in prisoner's hand-writing. The three items entered on the document were, as far as he knew, fictitious; but he had not yet made special search in connection with the affair. The sums mentioned were placed to prisoner's credit. Cheques had been drawn against the bills, and he was ordered to pay. The amount was passed to prisoner's credit in the books of the Bank. Prisoner had drawn cheques against these amounts. The defendant's full name was A. M. P. Silva.

Cross-examined by Mr. Caldwell:—The document shows bills collected which had not been actually purchased. It was not the prisoner's duty to purchase bills. His duty was to enter bills in a register as they came in. Prisoner was sole keeper of the register of bills. He had to make a corresponding entry on a special form, such as was now exhibited in court. The bills came to witness, and he then handed them over to the prisoner, whose desk was exactly opposite his. He would know before the prisoner about such bills, because they came to him in an envelope. He always passed the bills over to the prisoner to have them entered up in the register. After the form was filled up it came to him, together with a credit for a corresponding amount in favour of the firm sending in the bill. He (witness) initiated all such forms, as in duty bound, and performed that duty every day. The exhibit was not initiated. He did not check the register every day. As a matter of fact he did every week after the departure of each mail. As a rule the slips are not directly compared with the register. The forms were filed. When initiated by him they were put in a box when the day's work was over. He did not know who was in charge of this box. The man whose special duty it was to write up the day-book receives the forms at the end of the day. In August and September a Mr. J. M. P. Remedios was in charge of the day-book. As soon as they are entered up the clerk hands them loose to an office-boy who fastens them together, when the whole bundle, classified through the various departments in the course of business. Ultimately the bundle of vouchers would be deposited in the Chief Manager's office. The keeper of the day-book should see that all vouchers are initiated. He had looked in the day-book to see if the amount was entered and he found that it was, although not initiated. He found the forms exhibited in a bundle of similar forms of the 26th of September 1889, which the office boy brought to him at his request. By the number of the bills he found that they referred to Messrs. Russell & Co.; therefore he had interviewed that firm with the result that they stated no such bills were purchased on that date. From it he inferred that the document was fraudulent. By the other document the prisoner claimed of the Bank \$23,484.77 on the 26th September 1889. He then had an account with the Bank. It was quite in order that forms should be filed up as per exhibit. He would not say that any clerk in the Bank could get a large credit by filling up such a form. The defendant's case was not an ordinary case. He had been six years in the service of the Bank and was trusted. He had money in the Bank, and his relations were known to be wealthy. Therefore no exceptional care was taken in his case. Ordinary care was, however, taken. The first item on the credit slip was a cheque by Lopes for \$22,500; the second purported to be a dividend warrant of the Douglas Co. for \$900; and the third entry was his own cheque for \$4.77. The witness had not gone into the matter to find out whether or not the cheques and dividend warrants had any real value. The prisoner got credit for \$23,484.77 simply by writing on the two forms (slips) exhibited and putting them into a box. In the case of outsiders it must be

ascertained that every document mentioned on the slips are actually in the Bank's possession. The form produced was a credit slip. The cashier would collect the amounts of cheques and dividend warrants. In August, 1889, Mr. W. H. Wallace was the cashier. It would be taken for granted that what the prisoner entered on a credit slip was correct.

At this juncture Mr. Johnson applied for an adjournment, which his Worship granted until a quarter past two to-morrow afternoon.

KOREA'S NEW ADVISER.

General Charles Le Gendre, an American citizen, for many years a resident in Japan and an officer in the Japanese army that invaded Formosa in 1874, has lately been appointed by the King of Korea to supercede Judge O. N. Denny as Vice-President of the Korean Home Office. This distinguished officer lately honoured Hongkong with his presence. He came down here from Tokio in the steamship *City of Peking*, put up at the Hongkong Hotel and returned to Korea via Yokohama and Tokio last Saturday. Feeling assured that there must be "something in the wind" our representative obtained an interview with the General after some difficulty, which may be summarised as follows:—

"Where ignorance (real or assumed) is bliss 'tis folly to be wise," as we found out when interviewing Korea's new Minister a few days ago. General Le Gendre tried to make us believe that he knew nothing about Korean affairs. He admitted that Judge Denny had appointed him Vice-President of the Home Office while in Seoul (the capital) lately, but his stay there was so brief as to preclude the acquisition of any authentic information respecting either the domestic or foreign affairs which are such a puzzle to those who vainly endeavour to unravel the knotted threads of chaos and intrigue in the unhappy peninsular kingdom. He was aware that a Korean prince was living in Hongkong, but as to the name of his Highness or the locality of his habitation, for the very life of him he couldn't speak with any approach to accuracy. (We, however, happen to know positively that General Le Gendre called on the said Prince as soon as he arrived here and vainly endeavoured to persuade His Highness to return to Korea with him via Tokio.—Ed.)

Questioned as to whether or not he thought China objected to his appointment in Korea and the probable attitude of the Treaty Powers, he said he thought the Powers, immediately concerned were in no way surprised at his appointment. As to China, he failed to see that the matter was worthy of her close attention. The political refugee, Kim O. Kium, who, since the outbreak of the outbreak, perpetrated in the capital of Korea, the winter of 1884, has been living in Japan under the special protection of the Mikado's government was a *persona incognita* as far as the General was concerned; he had heard of such a person, but really could not say where he was now, nor what he was doing. He might by this time be a Japanese subject, and on the other hand, he might not be one. The gallant General admitted the value of the public press, but regretted that his "very superficial knowledge of Far Eastern affairs, precluded the expression of any sound opinion on the subject."

General Le Gendre asked that his journey south was for the benefit of his health, and we sincerely hope that he may recover not only his health but the free use of his tongue before again reaching the shores of the Land of Morning Calm. It is generally believed that "diplomacy is the art of lying neatly," but this gentleman seems bent on following out a track in the political arena peculiar to himself. He threw away some splendid chances during the interview, of putting a nice coloring on some of the matters discussed; but the art of plausible exaggeration is a special gift which the new Korean Adviser evidently does not possess, as he fell back on playing the game of ignorance, real or assumed. It is difficult to understand the *raison d'être* of the appointment of this elderly gentleman to his present position, his qualifications, so far as they are known, in no way fitting him as a councillor on foreign affairs to the Government of Korea. It has been suggested that General Le Gendre is the nominee of the Tokio Foreign Office, and although that explanation of the mystery has been denied, we are inclined to believe in its substantial accuracy. However, be that as it may, we know that Russia, America, Japan and Korea are not the only nations in the world. England, China, Germany and Italy are still struggling along in the midst of a perfect sea of political intrigues and conspiracies in the capital of Great Korea, as the natives call this "Bulgaria of the Orient." Our correspondent in Seoul lately asserted that General Le Gendre had been foisted upon the Korean Government by Japan, Russia and America; this assertion the General was not in a position to contradict—he merely pleaded ignorance as to how or why he found himself suddenly transformed from the obscurity of private life into a great Vice-President of the Home Office in Korea.

them were thrown into the river, all of whom, with but few exceptions, were drowned. One of the stone rails of the bridge also gave way, caused by the pressure of the crowd, and fifteen men were precipitated into the river and drowned. Some sixteen corpses were fished out and a lot more are said to be fast stuck in the stone foundations of the Bridge. The numerous Mandarins who witnessed the review were not only delighted, but quite proud of the manoeuvres of their "braves," especially the attack upon the enemy's junks, when some twenty of the "braves," armed with life buoys, jumped into the river and swam to the enemy's junks and pretended to set fire to them. This part of the programme afforded much amusement to the vast crowds of spectators.—*Echo.*

"JAPANESE AS SHE IS SPOKE"

(BY THE SINOLOGUE.)

We have received letters from several correspondents inviting us to a discussion as to the accuracy of some of our definitions, and questioning our right to pose as an authority on the Japanese language. When these gentlemen cease marking their communications "private," and refrain from subscribing their real names there, we shall be able to deal with them in these columns. Our natural delicacy of feeling forbids our doing so now. We should be addressed, with proper respect, as the *Sinologue*, care of *Herald Office*. *Hei!*

Mo yoroshi—Nuff sed. "Qui(ye) shuffishen." *Samui hi*—"Tis a cold day." *Damare*—"Whist! ye devil." *Yakamashi*—"Halt dat Maul." *Iya di yo, iketani yo*—"Now, Rory be alsy, don't take me no more."

Hana—"A flower," also means "nose." *Umi*—"plum," *Ex. Ume no hana*—"plum-culver's nose."

Umi—"A girl's name (a 'plum' of a girl)." *Umi* also means type-setting. *Ex. Umi-chigai*—"a printer's error."

Bara—"A rose. *Ex. Natsu no shikan shima no bara*—"Tis the last rose of summer."

Cho—"a butterfly. *Ex. O Cho san*—"a butterfly of a girl."

Mitsu—"honey. *Ex. O Mitsu san*—"a sweet girl."

Taki—"bamboo. *Ex. O Taki san*—"a bamboo-zing girl."

Anah—"A Japanese or Chinese governess who teaches the children of foreigners what they should not know."

Geisha—"A professional beauty, a society belle, a leader of fashion, a ballet girl, a music-hall star; a teacher of deportment and calisthenics, a professor of the art of conversation, badinage and persiflage."

Yakusha—"A *Geisha* of the male sex who is supported by the female *Geisha*."

Doko Maru—"None of your business," but where art thou going to, my pretty maid?"

Dai Nihon—"Great Japan. (Great Scott!)"

Daimyo—"A feudal prince (obsolete)."

Yuma—"The word for *Daimyo*."

Saru—"Our common ancestor."

Qiyasumi nasai—"Oh! give us a rest. When playing billiards this phrase means 'boy, give me the rest!'"

Yokohama—"The capital of Japan. (Contains all the 'capital' of the country)."

Tokyo—"A suburb to Yokohama."

Kobe, Nagasaki, Hakodate—"Branches of Yokohama."

Hakodate—"also a mission station."

Osaka—"A suburb of Kobe."

Kencho, Saitomsho, Zeikou—"Imposing buildings."

Shirushi—"Agnosticism."

Ma-jitsu—"Christianity. (*Jitsu*=truth, *Ma*=a prefix intensifying the meaning of *jitsu*=perfect truth)" The Japanese formerly mistook this word for *Ma-jitsu* (=sorcery, witchcraft) which is pronounced the same.

Tanjin samai—"A Missionary."

Kakaku—"Writings, deeds, documents, pictures, chits, paper, penmanship, etc., also to write (reduplicate form of the verb *kaku*) as in the phrase, *Kakaku yo*=you write that down (*Imp*)."

Kimono—"A dressing gown. *Ex. The foreign clothes worn by Japanese.*"

So des ka—"Another form of *Uso des ka*? Is that a lie?"

Gouten nasai—"Please excuse me.—*Japan Herald.*"

REMYNY'S TITAN.

There is an old adage to the effect that everything comes to him who waits. Remyeny, the eminent Hungarian violinist, who visited Hongkong four years ago, has still many friends in the colony who will be glad to hear that he has succeeded in the quest which was the special aim of his life. The "old gentleman," as he was familiarly addressed, was a great time, and more money than he could conveniently spare, in collecting works of art of every description, intended as a gift for the museum of his native city, Buda-Pesth. But Remyeny's one all-absorbing ambition was to come across a rare Stradivarius violin, and he had fruitlessly spent years in the search. When performing in Macao he came across a fiddle of exceptional excellence—he refused to give us further details—the property of a prince, and left no stone unturned to become its possessor; but all in vain, the reverend padre refused the most tempting offers, and Remyeny, who had made a special trip to the Holy City on purpose to secure this treasure, had to return to Hongkong a disappointed man. And he never fairly got over his disappointment so long as he stayed in the colony; the Macao violin was his *deu noire*.

Remyeny, however, has at last succeeded in the greatest ambition of his existence, and in his own words, here is the story of his success:—"I was concerning in Grahamstown in September, 1887. Among my visitors was a hale old Englishman named Dr. Guybon Atherton, an old colonist and a scientific man. During our conversation, after inspecting my grand Lupot and my Joseph Guarnerius, he mentioned that he had inherited from his uncle, Edwin Atherton, two violins, one a Joseph Guarnerius (called the Giant) and the other a Stainer. I could not understand how it was possible that such gems could be in Grahamstown without being noticed.

"The scroll. But it was quite enough to overawe me. I scarcely dared to touch it, it was such a sacred sight, and most certainly, I did not know whether I was wide awake or in dreamland. I touched myself again and then I looked at my watch and asked myself if my name was Remyeny! and if I was not dreaming, and not at Dr. Atherton's house and concerting in Grahamstown. After many such questions I took the violin out of its case.

"What ribs and what a back I detected! Everything vanished before my eyes, even the great Guarnerius, which is a much more beautiful one than my own. After staring at it for some time I went out under the verandah with it. There it was in my hands, a thing of eternal beauty, an instrument original, intact as it came out of the hands of the divine master. And now an important thought came to my mind. What if it be patched up in the interior! I took the violin further to the light and let the sun shine into the F holes. I looked in where the bottom is attached over the tail-piece, and saw the interior as plainly as the exterior, and there it was, unblemished magnificent, the inner parts as glorious as the outside. It was complete. The sight was simply heavenly. I had been on the look out for the last twenty-five years for such a violin and had quite given up all hope of ever coming across such a treasure. But now I had in my hand the much dreamed of and much coveted instrument. And all this in Grahamstown in South Africa. I scarcely could believe it.

"On arriving at home with the grand fiddle I at once set to work. I proceeded very slowly, as the violins having had no pressure on them for many years, I was obliged to be very cautious. When I tuned up the Giant Guarnerius and the coming Titan Stradivarius, instead of two minutes it took me an hour.

"At last the violin was in perfect order. I resined my bow and played first on the Giant. It had a lovely grand tone. Then with the greatest expectation I tried the Titan Stradivarius, the original violin. Its tone was extraordinary, so sweet and so powerful that the Giant was put in the shade completely.

"I never will part with him at any price. Five thousand pounds sterling would not tempt me any more than £5, and the word 'priceless' exactly describes the value of the violin. It has but one drawback. The Titan puts all my other excellent violins, of which I have thirty, so completely in the shade that I never play on any of them, whereas before I found the Titan I used four or five of them during a fortnight or three weeks. Now Titan does all the work and he is strong enough for any emergency. Until now, speaking metaphorically, I killed every violin; now the Titan kills me. I hope he will have a good time until he succeeds completely. This is the end of the violin romance."

A SUCCESSFUL TRIAL.

It has been the very proper decision of the Admiralty that the trial of the guns of H.M.S. *Travagar* should be thorough. We note, without further comment for the present, that this decision seems to have been considered a novelty, and moreover, a proof of almost Roman virtue in the Director of Naval Construction. The *Travagar* is a huge new turret ship, built with a longer armoured belt on the water-line than our other more recent battle-ships. She carries four 67-ton breech-loading guns in turrets, and not in barbettes, which appear to have had their day. She and her fittings are supposed to be an improvement on any ship of her type turned out of late. She was, therefore, a very fit subject for a thorough test of the three charges commonly brought against our great guns and their mountings, which are (a) that their hydraulic loading machinery is not to be trusted; (b) that these monster guns cannot be fired rapidly; (c) that they are liable to knock the ships to pieces. The Admiralty, we are told with adorable candour, "have hitherto been reluctant to subject a ship to the inexorable conditions of a naval engagement for merely experimental purposes." This is not a joke; it does not mean that the Admiralty has been unwilling to fire from them in certain ways. At last it has struck the Admiralty that really if you know whether your ship will endure the inexorable conditions aforesaid you do not know whether she is of any use. So, greatly daring, the Director of Naval Construction took his courage in both hands, and ordered a thorough trial. Let us see what it came to.

It was highly satisfactory for the following reasons:—(a) The hydraulic machinery did not break down. A host of new divisions and new valves having been introduced, the loading machinery did not collapse. Four guns fired among them twenty-one shots, and no part of their own machinery carried away. This is a subject of great satisfaction and some surprise to the Admiralty. (b) Then four rounds were fired in nine minutes—under very easy circumstances, by picked men—which is held to dispose for good of the assertion that 67-ton guns could not be rapidly handled under trying conditions in action. We wonder whether the Admiral of the Fleet, Sir Thomas Symonds, will think so. But the most convincing demonstration of all was given under the head we call (c), in answer to the question whether these monster guns do not hurt the ships which carry them. They do not. Here is the Report, and this shows it. We fired nine shots from the fore turret and twelve from the after. It is the fore turret which would be most used in action, so we fired the greater number of times from the after one, in our thorough experimental way. Of the nine discharges from the fore turret, three were right ahead, with half, three-quarter, and full charge respectively. The first two, fired at a degree and a half elevation, did some shilling damage, whiffing away chunks (one under the cathead and one under the mainmast) from the barrel of the gun. The third was fired "horizontally [we quote the Report] with a full charge, at an elevation of three degrees, right ahead, when the immense rush of gas caused a depression of about two inches in the deck near the water-ridge in front of the turret, bending a beam below and fracturing one of the stanchions on the forward mess-deck. This was the only important injury suffered by the ship, and as none of the steel work was permanently injured, the result was an agreeable surprise for all concerned." The tactics were ours, and we put it in to use the good old-fashioned style of calling attention to something worth nothing.

We gather from this that Captains Markham and Donville, Lieutenant Jellicoe, and the gentlemen from the Admiralty and Elswick Works who were present, did, as a matter of fact, expect the *Travagar's* guns to knock her to pieces, and were "agreeably surprised" when they only made a beginning. This amount of damage was done by a single discharge from one gun. What would have happened, if both had been fired three or four times, as they might be under the inexorable conditions of battle? More depression of deck, bending of beams, breaking of stanchions, whiffing away of chunks, and detaching of whelps, more knocking to pieces of their own ship, in short, would have happened. If this is the sort of thing which caused all concerned "an agreeable surprise," they must have been in expectation of something very bad indeed. Also, if this is what the Admiralty thinks will satisfy people who doubt the efficiency of our newest warships, it is very much mistaken.—*Saturday Review.*

Intimations.

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(Late THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, LIMITED.)

1890. SUMMER SEASON, 1890.

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WE are now showing a large and varied assortment of HIGH CLASS MATERIALS for Gentlemen's Summer Wear, comprising:—
Fine Undyed Angola Tweeds,
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Bathing Drawers, &c., and every requisite for Gentlemen.

1890. SUMMER SEASON, 1890.

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.

(Late THE HALL & HOLTZ C. Co., Ltd.)

Hongkong, 10th May, 1890.

THE great value of Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites in Wasting Diseases is shown by the accompanying statement from Dr. C. Freeman, Sydney, Aust.:—"Having been a great sufferer from pulmonary attacks and gradually wasting away for the past two years, it affords me great pleasure to testify that the above medicine has given me great relief, and cheerfully recommend it to all suffering in a similar way to myself. In addition I would say that it is very pleasant to take." Any Chemist can supply it.—A. S. Watson & Co. (Ld.), agents in Hongkong and China.—*Advt.*

To-day's Advertisements.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

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THE Company's Steamship

"NAMO."

Captain Pocock, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SUNDAY, the 18th instant, at DAVLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARPAIK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM TRIESTE, PORT SAID, SUEZ, JEDDAH, SUAKIM, MASSAWAH, HOEDDEA, ADEEN, BOMBAY, COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"THISBE" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of opium, are being landed at their risk into the Godowns known as The Hongkong Wharf and Godowns, Wanchai, whence delivery may be obtained.

Consignees wishing to receive their Goods on the Wharf are at liberty to do so. This vessel brings on Cargo:—
From Calcutta & Madras, ex S.S. "NIOBE," transhipped at Colombo.

From Trieste, &c., ex S.S. "IMPERATRIZ," transhipped at Bombay.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all claims must be sent in to the Underigned before noon on the 22nd inst., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 22nd inst., will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1890.

MOGUL S.S. CO., LD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "AFGHAN," FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 4 P.M., TO-DAY.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 22nd inst., will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underigned on or before the 22nd inst., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1890.

PUBLIC AUCTION OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

THE Underigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (unless previously disposed of by private contract), on SATURDAY, the 24th May, 1890, at 4.30 P.M., on the Ground.

RURAL BUILDING Lot No. 1, situated on Mount Gough, the Peak, Area 293,559 square feet. Annual Gross Rent \$31; commanding view on the North side a splendid view of Victoria Harbour and Kowloon, and on the South side a view of Little Hongkong and put to sea. There is now on the lot a 6 Roomed Bungalow called "Brookhurst" with Garden and Lawn Tennis ground attached.

The Property will be put up in 6 lots so that the Crown Rent for each lot will be extremely small. For conditions of sale and plans, apply to Messrs. DENNIS & MOSSOP, No. 49 & 51, Queen's Road Central, Messrs. DANBY, LEIGH & ORANGE, Praya Central.

C. R. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1890.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given to Holders of Shares in the above Company on which the CALL of (4) Four Dollars per Share due 16th November, 1889 is still unpaid, that unless the said Call, with interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum from the due date, be paid on or before the 31st day of May next, at the Company's Offices, 6, Ice House Lane, the Shares in respect of which such call was made will be liable to be forfeited, and under the provisions of Article X. Subsection VIII. of the Articles of Association, the Board will pass the necessary resolutions for the forfeiture of the said Shares. By Order of the Board of Directors, CHAS. F. HARTON, Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1890.

Intimations.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that A SPECIAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 31st day of May next, at noon, for the purpose of considering, and, if approved, of passing the following Resolutions:—

1.—That the Capital of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation be increased from \$7,500,000 to \$10,000,000 by the creation of 250,000 New Shares of \$125, to be issued at the price of £42 10s. Eastern Shareholders to pay for their allotments at the current rate of the day for Demand Bills on London.

2.—That the said New Shares be in the first instance, in such manner as the Directors shall prescribe for that purpose, offered to the Shareholders in the proportion of one New Share for every three Shares of which on the 31st May, 1890, they shall respectively be the Registered Holders, and that any New Shares not accepted by the Shareholders within the time limited by the Directors for that purpose, be disposed of and allotted by the Directors in such manner and at such price as in their discretion they shall think best in the interest of the Company.

3.—That payment of the sum of £42 10s. per share for each of the said New Shares be made as follows, viz:—
£10 12s. 6d. on the 30th day of June, 1890
£10 12s. 6d. " 30th " Sept. " "
£10 12s. 6d. " 31st " Dec. " "
£10 12s. 6d. " 31st " March, 1891

4.—That the Directors issue to the Shareholders holding shares not a multiple of Three a Fractional certificate in respect of each share in excess of or below such multiple, and allot one new share to every person who shall produce three such Fractional Certificates on or before the 30th June, 1890, and pay the first instalment in respect thereof.

5.—That after payment of the first instalment and pending payment of the future instalments, Scrip Certificates in such form as the Directors may determine be issued in respect of such New Shares, entitling the Holders on payment of the remaining instalments, and subject to such other terms as to approval, date for lodging Scrip Certificates, and otherwise as the Directors may prescribe, to be registered as the Holders of the Shares represented by such Scrip Certificates respectively.

6.—That interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum (free of income tax) be allowed out of the profits of the Company on all instalments paid in advance of the dates when the same become due and that from the 30th June, 1890, Holders of Scrip Certificates, in proportion to the amount of instalments paid up, on an equality with the other Shareholders of the Company.

7.—That interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum be charged on every instalment which shall not be punctually paid, and be paid with such instalments.

8.—That all moneys received from premiums on the said New Shares be added to the Reserve Funds, FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, WADE GARDNER, Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1890.

NOTICE.

ANY Debts Contracted by any Member of Crew of Ship "JOSEPH H. SCAMMELL," Captain Bolt or ship will not be RESPONSIBLE.

THOS. BOLT, Master.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1890.

W. S. MARTEN, ARTISTIC DECORATOR,

2, DUDDELL STREET, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1890.

CAPTAIN GEORGE TAYLOR,

INLAND SEA AND JAPAN COAST PILOT.

Telegraphic Address: POWERS, Nagasaki.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1890.

Intimations.

SINGAPORE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS for the Dividend declared at the Meeting held in Singapore on the 26th April last, are now ready for delivery. Hongkong Shareholders please apply to the Underigned for same.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1890.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the First Ordinary General MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company, will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at NOON, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Account to the 30th April, 1890.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Monday, the 12th to Saturday, the 24th instant, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board of Directors, CHAS. F. HARTON, Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 8th May, 1890.

THE TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £400,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: WM. KESWICK (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.) Chairman, ADOLF VON ANDRE (Messrs. Andre, Mendel & Co.)

ROBERT IVSON (Messrs. Iverson & Co.) DAVID MCLEAN (Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation) S. WILKES POMEROY (Messrs. Russell & Co.) F. D. SASSOON (Late Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons & Co.) H. D. STEWART (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

HONGKONG COMMITTEE: W. H. FORBES (Messrs. Russell & Co.) Chairman, Hon. J. J. KESWICK (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.) Hon. C. P. CHATER.

This Company is now prepared to make Loans or advances upon all kinds of Goods and upon a proved Securities; and to transact the business provided for in the Memorandum of Association. For information, terms of business, &c., apply to DE WESTLEY LAYTON, Secretary.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1890.

Insurances.

THE STANDARD A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE OF 63 YEARS STANDING, AND ONE OF THE WEALTHIEST OF THE PROVIDENT INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

WHEN it is remembered that a Life Assurance Contract may not fall to be fulfilled for a quarter or even half a century after being entered into, it will be readily understood how important it is to the Policyholder that the past record as well as the present management of the Office should be of the highest possible character. The Standard has a long record of past good services to refer to; its Funds, annually increasing, amount to £5,000,000; and all modern features consistent with safety have been adopted.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents, Hongkong.

ATLAS ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON. THE Underigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

EDUARD SCHELLHASS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1890.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF 1877 IN HAMBURG. THE Underigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1889.

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY IN LONDON. THE Underigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE and LIFE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1889.

THE INDIAN IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED. THE Underigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at Current Rates.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 5th November, 1889.

GENERAL NOTICE. THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED). CAPITAL TAELS 600,000 } \$833,333-33
EQUAL TO CURRENCY RATES ON GOODS. RESERVE FUND } \$318,000-00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Commercial.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
 Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—199 per cent. premium, buyers.
 Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$100 per share, sellers.
 China Traders' Insurance Company—\$70 per share, sellers.
 North China Insurance—Tls. 355 per share, buyers.
 Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$122 per share, sellers.
 Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 96 per share.
 On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.
 Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$370 per share, sellers.
 China Fire Insurance Company—\$85 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$54 per cent. premium, buyers.
 Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$36 per share, buyers.
 China and Manila Steam Ship Company—105 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Hotel Company—\$190 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures \$201.
 Indo-Chinese Steam Navigation Company, Limited—25 per cent. dis. sellers.
 Douglas Steamship Company—\$55 per share, sale.
 China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$205 per share, sellers.
 Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$84 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Ice Company—\$98 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$50 per share.
 Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$10 per share, sellers.
 A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$21 per share, buyers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—23 per cent. premium, sellers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—11 per cent. premium.
 Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$11 per share, buyers.
 The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share, nominal.
 Punjion and Sunghai Dua Samantan Mining Co.—\$25 per share, buyers.
 The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$14 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$73 per share, sellers.
 Tonquin Coal Mining Co.—\$400 per share, buyers.
 The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—40 per cent. prem. sellers.
 The East Borneo Planting Co., Limited—\$20 per share, sellers.
 The Songel Koyah Planting Co., Ltd.—\$20 per share, buyers.
 Cruickshank & Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, nom.
 The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.
 The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Co., Ltd.—par, nominal.
 The China-Borneo Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share, sellers.
 The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Ltd.—\$18 per share, sellers.
 The Green Island Cement Co. (Old Issue)—\$33 per share, sellers.
 The Green Island Cement Co. (New Issue)—\$3 per share, nominal.
 The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$97 per share, buyers.
 The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ltd.—\$3 per share, nominal.
 Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$25 per share, buyers.
 The West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, buyers.
 The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$20 per share, sellers.
 The Labuk Planting Co., Ltd.—\$17 per share, sellers.
 The Jelabu Mining and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$44 per share, sellers.
 The Selama Tin Mining Co., Ltd.—\$4 per share, nominal.
 The Shamsen Hotel Co., Ltd.—\$5 per share, nominal.
 The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$15 per share, buyers.
 The Hongkong Marine, Limited—par, nominal.

EXCHANGE.
 ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. 3/12
 Bank Bills, on demand 3/12
 Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/12
 Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/12
 Credits at 4 months' sight 3/12
 Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/12
 ON PARIS.—Bank, T. T. 4/16
 Credits, at 4 months' sight 4/16
 On India, T. T. 224
 On Demand 224
 ON BRANCOHAI.—Bank, T. T. 72
 Private, 30 days' sight 72

MAILS EXPECTED.
THE FRENCH MAIL.
 The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer *Calcutta*, with the French mail of 18th ultimo, left Singapore on the 14th instant at 8 a.m., and may be expected here on the 20th.
THE GERMAN MAIL.
 The Norddeutscher Lloyd Co.'s steamer *Necker*, carrying the German mails of the 15th ultimo, left Singapore on the 11th instant at 8 a.m., and may be expected here to-morrow.
THE CANADIAN MAIL.
 The Canadian Pacific Steamship Co.'s steamer *Batavia*, with the Canadian Pacific mail, left Vancouver on the 12th instant for Japan and Hongkong.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.
 The 'Shire' line steamer *Pembroke*, from London, left Singapore on the 11th instant, and is due here on the 18th.
 The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Dardanus*, from Liverpool, left Singapore on the 12th instant, and is due here on the 19th.
 The China Navigation Co.'s steamer *Nanchang*, from Glasgow, left Singapore on the 13th instant, and is due here on the 20th.
 The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Achilles*, from Liverpool, left Singapore on the 14th instant, and is due here on the 20th.
 The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s extra steamer *Thibet*, left Bombay on the 2nd instant, and is due here on the 19th.
 The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s extra steamer *Shanghai*, left London for this port via Bombay on the 3rd instant.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

CANTON, British steamer, 1,110, J. Hogg, 14th May.—Whampoa 14th May, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

NANTES LE HAVRE, French steamer, 1,182, Jaffry, 14th May.—Bangkok 7th May, Kemp.—A. R. Marty.
 OOPACK, British steamer, 1,730, C. H. Kemp, 14th May.—Shanghai 11th May, General.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.
 THIBET, British steamer, 1,848, E. Perlin, 14th May.—Trieste, via Bombay, and Singapore 9th May, General.—D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
 STATE OF MAINE, American ship, 1,526, E. D. Nickells, 14th May.—Singapore 21st April, Timber.—Order.
 KAIFONG, British steamer, 997, T. Gyles, 15th May.—Tientsin 5th May, Chefoo 8th, and Swatow 14th, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
 NAMOA, British steamer, 863, T. G. Pocock, 15th May.—Fochow 31st May, Amoy 12th, and Swatow 14th, General.—D. Laprak & Co.
 AFGHAN, British steamer, 1,419, Golding, 15th May.—Singapore 7th May, General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.
Thales, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.
Namking, British steamer, for Amoy.
Oopack, British steamer, for Singapore.
Parthia, British steamer, for Nagasaki, &c.

DEPARTURES.
 May 15, *Taisang*, British str., for Whampoa.
 May 15, *Euphrates*, British str., for Saigon.
 May 15, *Kwangle*, Chinese str., for Whampoa.
 May 15, *Thales*, British str., for Swatow, &c.
 May 15, *Thales*, British steamer, for Singapore.
 May 15, *Thales*, British str., for Whampoa.
 May 15, *Thales*, British str., for Nagasaki, &c.
 May 15, *Canton*, British str., for Shanghai.
 May 15, *Independent*, German steamer, for Singapore.
 May 15, *Namking*, British str., for Amoy.
 May 15, *Taiter*, British str., for Newchwang.

ARRIVALS—ARRIVED.
 Per *Nantes le Havre*, str., from Bangkok.—40 Chinese.
 Per *Kaifong*, str., from Tientsin, &c.—8 Chinese.
 Per *Namoa*, str., from Fochow, &c.—112 Chinese.
 Per *Thibet*, str., from Trieste, &c.—Mr. Pollack and brothers, and 321 Chinese.
 Per *Afghan*, str., from Singapore.—30 Chinese.

DEPARTED.
 Per *Thales*, str., for Swatow, &c.—350 Chinese.
 Per *Namking*, str., for Amoy.—500 Chinese.
 Per *Parthia*, str., for Nagasaki, &c.—1 European and 146 Chinese.
 Per *Thames*, str., from Hongkong for London.
 Messrs. E. W. Dickson, W. H. Lloyds, R. A. G. B. W. Ormer, Wm. Saunders, R. Smith, R. N. E. W. Saunders, R. N. C. J. Little, R. N., and H. John Watson. From Shanghai for Bombay.
 Mr. A. S. Dyer. For Venice.—Miss Vismara and Miss Palmer. For London.—Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Clark, infant and amah, Mrs. Mackenzie, child, infant and amah, Mrs. Cartwright and child, Messrs. R. Barton and C. T. Carnie. For London via Marseilles.—Mr. G. G. Uren.

REPORTS.
 The British steamship *Oopack* reports that she left Shanghai on the 11th instant. Had thick weather throughout the passage.
 The British steamship *Afghan* reports that she left Singapore on the 7th instant, and arrived at Hongkong this morning at 5.30 o'clock. Had fine clear weather and light south-west winds.
 The British steamship *Kaifong* reports that she left Tientsin on the 5th instant, Chefoo on the 8th, and Swatow on the 14th. From Tientsin to Chefoo had light westerly winds and fine clear weather. From Chefoo to Tientsin had light variable winds with calm and fine weather; thence to Swatow had light easterly winds and hazy weather. Dense fog outside Swatow. From Swatow to Hongkong had fresh easterly wind and fine weather.
 The British steamship *Namoa* reports that she left Fochow on the 11th instant. Experienced light variable winds and fine weather, but overcast to Amoy. Left Amoy on the 12th, and Swatow on the 14th. From Amoy to Swatow had light southerly winds and overcast sky, and the latter part had light south-westerly winds and thick fog, and from Swatow to port had moderate north-east breeze and fine clear weather. In Fochow, the steamship *Shin Nanking*, and a Chinese fleet. In Amoy, the steamship *Halat*, *Fokien*, *Fooksang*, *Yung-ching*, and *Wosung*.

Post Office.

MAIL WILL CLOS.
 For Bangkok.—Per *Mongkut* to-morrow, the 16th instant, at 3.00 A.M.
 For Ningpo and Shanghai.—Per *Canton* to-morrow, the 16th instant, at 3.30 P.M.
 For Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.—Per *Verona* to-morrow, the 16th instant, at 5.00 P.M.
 For Straits and Calcutta.—Per *Japan* on Saturday, the 17th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG

STRAMERS.
 ALBANY, British steamer, 1,489, E. Porter, 10th May.—Salmon 6th May, Rice and Paddy.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
 AMOV, German steamer, 814, Th. Lehmann, 13th May.—Salmon 9th May, Rice.—Siemens & Co.
 APENNADE, German steamer, 1,475, J. Hohlmann, 27th April.—Bangkok 20th April, Rice.—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.
 ARRETHUSE, French steamer, 686, Aubert, 14th May.—Haliphong, via Pakhoi, and Hoihow 11th May, General.—Messageries Maritimes.
 BUCERPHALUS, British steamer, 1,192, A. Forrester, 6th May.—Salmon 30th April, Rice.—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.
 CHOW-CHOW-FOO, German steamer, 796, Clausen, 1st May.—Swatow 30th April, General.—Melchers & Co.
 CICERO, British steamer, 1,030, A. George, 10th May.—Salmon 6th May, Rice and Paddy.—Woo Kee & Co.
 DON JUAN, Spanish steamer, 656, R. Beltran, 3rd May.—Manila 30th April, General.—Brandt & Co.
 DORSET, British steamer, 1,716, Daniels, 14th May.—Kutchinotou 9th May, Coal and Sulphur.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
 FAME, British steamer, 1,177, W. W. Allan.—Hongkong German steamer.
 FELBRIDGE, British steamer, 1,336, John Ruthven, 8th May.—Salmon 30th April, Rice.—Russell & Co.
 GENERAL WERDER, German steamer, 1,820, M. Eichel, 6th May.—Yokohama 27th April, Kobe 30th, and Nagasaki 2nd May, Mails and General.—Melchers & Co.
 GHAEZER, British steamer, 1,764, Scotland, 7th May.—Mori 3rd May, Coal.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.
 GLENKARN, British steamer, 1,410, W. Murray, 13th May.—Salmon 9th May, Rice.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 JAPAN, British steamer, 1,865, T. S. Gardner, 12th May.—Calcutta 24th April, Penang 1st May, and Singapore 6th, Opium and General.—D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.

HONGKONG—STEAMERS.

Continued.
 JOHANN, German steamer, 477, H. Binge, 7th May.—Pakhoi 4th May, and Hoihow 6th, General.—Wieder & Co.
 MONKUT, British steamer, 858, Geo. Anderson, 11th May.—Bangkok 2nd May, and Koh-chang 5th, General.—Yuen Fat Hong.
 MIKE MARY, Japanese steamer, 2,000, F. J. Sommer, 11th May.—Salmon 7th May, Rice.—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.
 OCKANG, British steamer, 3,808, W. M. Smith, 8th May.—San Francisco 15th April, and Yokohama 3rd May, Mails and General.—O. & O. S. S. Co.
 PHU-QUOC, French steamer, 183, Vallin, 28th Sept.—Touron 20th Sept., Coals.—Wing Tai & Co.
 PILOT FISH, British steamer, 161, A. Stapan.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.
 PRESTO, German steamer, 654, J. Jensen, 14th May.—Hoihow 13th May, General.—Siemens & Co.
 STRATHKELLEN, British steamer, 1,583, Berwick, 12th May.—Salmon 8th May, Rice.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
 VERONA, British steamer, 1,876, C. F. Preston, 10th May.—Nagasaki 6th May, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

SAILING VESSELS.
 ALICE MUIR, British bark, 480, Edward Yarnall, 8th May.—Albany, Australia 27th Feb., Sandalwood.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.
 ARNOUDA, British bark, 977, James A. Green, 3rd April.—Amoy 2nd April, Ballast.—Order.
 C. C. CHAPMAN, American ship, 1,570, Hichborn, 27th April.—Singapore 1st April, Timber.—Tong Sang Wo.
 DANIEL T. JENNY, American ship, 1,620, Rodick, 28th March.—New York 4th Nov., Petroleum.—Order.
 DARRA, British bark, 999, Edward Finlayson, 22nd April.—Singapore 2nd March, Timber.—Chinese.
 EMK, British bark, 774, Summers, 2nd March.—London 6th November, General.—Order.
 GEORGIETTA, American bark, 450, F. Karsten, 13th May.—Singapore 13th April, Timber.—Order.
 JOSEPH H. SCAMMEL, British ship, 1,410, Bolt, 3rd May.—Shanghai 20th April, General.—Reuter, Brockelmann & Co.
 PATAGONIA, British bark, 1,199, Wm. Hibbert, 8th March.—New York 4th Nov., Kerosene Oil.—Russell & Co.
 P. N. BLANCHARD, American ship, 1,503, N. W. Blanchard, 3rd Feb.—Hogo 19th January, Coal.—Order.
 SENATOR, British ship, 1,474, McKenzie, 8th May.—Cardiff 28th November, Coal.—Order.
 Wm. H. MACY, American ship, 2,002, J. A. Ambury, 31st March.—Yokohama 20th March, Ballast.—Order.

Intimations.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.
 KWON KWAN YEEN CHALLENGE CUPS.

THE Second Stage of the 9th Competition will take place on SATURDAY next, the 17th May, at 3 p.m. To commence at the 700 yards range. Entrance Fee 30 cents.
 A Launch will leave the P. & O. Wharf at 2.45 P.M., to take over Competitors.
 C. VIVIAN LADDS, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1890. [85]
 PEAK HOTEL AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Peak Hotel and Trading Company, Limited, will not on or after the 1st day of May, 1890, be answerable for or pay any DEBTS or ACCOUNTS unless the orders for the supplies be signed by the Secretary to the Company for the time being.
 By Order of the Board of Directors,
 J. WHEELLEY, Secretary.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1890. [65]
 EAST BORNEO PLANTING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Agents Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., on TUESDAY, the 20th May, 1890, at NOON, when the resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 3rd instant will be put to the Meeting for confirmation as special resolutions.
 GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1890. [715]
 "FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE!"

CLARK'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.
 FOR cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities. It cannot be too highly recommended.
 For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema, and Sore of the Throat. It is a never-failing and permanent cure.
 It Cures Old Sores.
 Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
 Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
 Cures Bloodheads, or Pimples on the Face.
 Cures Scrofula Sores.
 Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
 Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
 Cures Glandular Swellings.
 Clears the Blood from all impure matter.
 From whatever cause arising.
 Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones.
 As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.
 Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles, as 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity for 1s. sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors, the Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"Blood Mixture."

CAUTION.
 Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England" are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" blown in the Bottle, without which none are genuine.

STEAMERS EXPECTED IN HONGKONG.

| STEAMERS. | FROM. | DATE DUE. | AGENTS. |
|------------|------------|-----------|------------------------|
| Necker | Bremen | May 16th | Melchers & Co. |
| Pembroke | London | May 18th | Adamson, Bell & Co. |
| Thibet | Bombay | May 19th | P. & O. S. N. Co. |
| Darjiling | Liverpool | May 19th | Butterfield & Swire. |
| Nanchang | Glasgow | May 20th | Messageries Maritimes. |
| Caledonian | Marseilles | May 20th | Butterfield & Swire. |
| Achilles | Liverpool | May 21st | |

STEAMERS LOADING IN HONGKONG.

| DESTINATION. | VESSELS. | AGENTS. | DATE OF LEAVING. |
|------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| London, via Suez Canal | Deucalion | Butterfield & Swire | May 17th. |
| London | Oopack | Arnold, Karberg & Co. | May 17th, daylight. |
| Marseilles, via Saigon, &c. | Oceanic | Messageries Maritimes. | May 22nd, at noon. |
| Bremen, via Ports of Call. | Neckar | Melchers & Co. | June 4th, at 4 p.m. |
| Vancouver, E.C., via N., &c. | Batavia | Adamson, Bell & Co. | June 12th, at noon. |
| San Francisco, via Yphama | City of Rio de Janeiro | Pacific Mail S. S. Co. | June 3rd, at 1 p.m. |
| San Francisco, via K., &c. | Oceanic | O. & O. S. S. Co. | May 26th, at 4 p.m. |
| Sydney, Melbourne, &c. | Meander | Butterfield & Swire. | May 20th, daylight. |
| Port Darwin, &c. | Changsha | D. Sassoon, Sons & Co. | May 18th, daylight. |
| Flume, via Bombay | Thibet | D. Sassoon, Sons & Co. | May 17th, at noon. |
| Calcutta, via Straits. | Thibet | P. & O. S. N. Co. | May 23rd, daylight. |
| Singapore, Batavia, &c. | Almora | Jardine, Matheson & Co. | About May 20th. |
| Yokohama, via Nag., &c. | Verona | P. & O. S. N. Co. | May 17th, daylight. |
| Kobe and Yokohama | General Werder | Melchers & Co. | About May 17th. |
| Nagasaki, Kobe, &c. | Afghan | Adamson, Bell & Co. | May 17th, at noon. |
| Shanghai, via Amoy | Neckar | Melchers & Co. | Quick despatch. |
| Ningpo and Shanghai | Dardanus | Butterfield & Swire. | May 20th. |
| Pakhoi and Haiphong | Canton | Jardine, Matheson & Co. | To-morrow, at 4 p.m. |
| Coast Ports | Arctus | Messageries Maritimes. | About May 17th. |
| | Namoa | Douglas Laprak & Co. | May 18th, daylight. |

Intimations.

NOTICE.

JEVE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED.
 JEVE'S WOOD PRESERVER OR ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special terms for Shipping and large Orders.
 Sir ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board London, says:
 "It is the best Disinfectant in use."
 W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co., Bank Buildings.
 Hongkong, 10th June, 1889.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this Harbour none of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Undersigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.
 D. GILLIES, Secretary.
 Hongkong, 25th August, 1885.

Dr. Knorr's
ANTIPYRINE.

(Dose for Adults 15 to 35 grains troy)
 IS the most approved and most efficacious remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER, TYPHUS, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING-COUGH, and many other complaints. It is also the very best Antiseptic. Highly recommended by the medical Faculty. To be had at every reputable Chemist and Druggist. Ask for Dr. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE! Each Tin bears the inventor's signature "Dr. KNORR" in red letters.
 Supplies constantly on hand at the China Export, Import, and Bank Co.—Sole Agents for China. Beware of spurious imitations!
 Hongkong 20th May, 1890.

HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.
 To take effect from 1st May.

The CARS RUN between St. John's Place and Victoria Gap as follows:—
WEEK DAYS.
 8 to 10 A.M. every quarter of an hour.
 12 to 1 P.M. every quarter of an hour.
 1 to 2 P.M. every half hour.
 4 to 5 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

THURSDAYS.
 NIGHT TRAM at 10.30 and 11 P.M.

SUNDAYS.
 CHURCH TRAM at 10.40 A.M.
 12 (NOON) to 2 P.M. every quarter of an hour.
 4 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an hour.
 9, 10, 10.30 and 11 P.M.

Special Cars may be obtained on application to the Superintendent.
 Single Tickets are sold in the Cars; Five-Cent Coupons and Reduced Tickets at the Office.
 MACLEWEN, FRICKEL & Co., General Managers.
 Hongkong, 30th April, 1890.

NOTICE.

THOMAS KERR & CO.
 ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS AND CONTRACTORS,
 YAU-MA-TI ENGINEERING WORKS, Kowloon.
 Hongkong, 6th June, 1889.

A. G. GORDON & CO., LIMITED.

ENGINEERS, LAUNCH BUILDERS, GENERAL AND GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS, IRONMONGERS, COMMISSION AGENTS, VALUATORS, IRON AND TIMBER MERCHANTS.

WORKS: BOWBINGTON, EAST POINT.
 OFFICE: 9, PRAYA CENTRAL.

STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED, Hongkong, 1st May, 1890.
 THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL \$5,000,000.
 PAID UP CAPITAL \$500,000.
 RESERVE FUND \$1,250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
 Hon. J. J. KESWICK, Chairman.
 Hon. C. P. CHATER, Vice-Chairman.

LEE SING, Esq.
 S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.
 J. S. MOSES, Esq.
 G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
 POON PONG, Esq.
 D. R. SASSOON, Esq.

BANKERS.
 THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

MONEY advanced on Mortgage, on Land, and on Buildings.
 Properties purchased and sold.
 Estates Managed and all kinds of Agency and Commission business relating to land, etc., conducted.

Full particulars can be obtained at the Company's Offices, No. 5, Queen's Road Central.
 A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary.

Victoria Buildings, Hongkong, 1st May, 1890.

HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given to Holders of Shares in the above Company bearing the following numbers:
 48, 111/120, 161/165, 171/180, 181/182, 181/180, 191/190, 191/180, 201/180, 201/180, 211/180, 211/180, 221/180, 221/180, 231/180, 231/180, 241/180, 241/180, 251/180, 251/180, 261/180, 261/180, 271/180, 271/180, 281/180, 281/180, 291/180, 291/180, 301/180, 301/180, 311/180, 311/180, 321/180, 321/180, 331/180, 331/180, 341/180, 341/180, 351/180, 351/180, 361/180, 361/180, 371/180, 371/180, 381/180, 381/180, 391/180, 391/180, 401/180, 401/180, 411/180, 411/180, 421/180, 421/180, 431/180, 431/180, 441/180, 441/180, 451/180, 451/180, 461/180, 461/180, 471/180, 471/180, 481/180, 481/180, 491/180, 491/180, 501/180, 501/180, 511/180, 511/180, 521/180, 521/180, 531/180, 531/180, 541/180, 541/180, 551/180, 551/180, 561/180, 561/180, 571/180, 571/180, 581/180, 581/180, 591/180, 591/180, 601/180, 601/180, 611/180, 611/180, 621/180, 621/180, 631/180, 631/180, 641/180, 641/180, 651/180, 651/180, 661/180, 661/180, 671/180, 671/180, 681/180, 681/180, 691/180, 691/180, 701/180, 701/180, 711/180, 711/180, 721/180, 721/180, 731/180,